مكذامن الأهل

50% DISCOUNT
Car Rental
• At unbeatable prices • All new models •
• All sizes • Air-conditioned + radio + tape
• Station wagons • Minibus for up to 12 passengers
YOURENT Co.
5 Pines Street (opp. Central Hotel) Jerusalem
Phone 240903 or 227943
(24 hour service except Shabbat)

THE JERUSALEM
POST

Vol. LIV, No. 16359 Monday, November 3, 1986 • Heshvan 1, 5747 • Rabia Awal 2, 1407 NIS 0.72 (Eilat NIS 0.63)

EIGHT PAGES
FROM SUNDAY'S
The New York Times
WEEKLY REVIEW
INSIDE TODAY

Terrorist suspects arrested on Golan

DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

ACRE. – Security forces say they have captured a Golan Heights terrorist gang suspected of stealing weapons and plotting attacks against police and soldiers.

The three alleged members of the cell, Mutiya Abu Saleh, 20, Malek Abu Saleh, 22, and an unnamed minor, are residents of the Druse village of Majdal Shams.

They were arrested several weeks ago when security forces, aided by Galilee District police, uncovered evidence of the gang's operations. Details of their capture were kept under wraps until yesterday when the Magistrate's Court here lifted the ban on publication.

The police spokeswoman for the Galilee District said the three had broken into an armoury at a moshav in the north and stolen a variety of weapons including a LAW rocket, hand grenades, mortar shells, ammunition and explosives.

The spokeswoman said that apparently the three planned to steal more guns from soldiers on leave touring the Banias River. With the weapons they had, they intended to kidnap a soldier and take him into Lebanon or Syria, as a hostage to negotiate the release of security prisoners held in Israeli jails. These included 10 Golan Heights Druse who earlier this year were sentenced to long prison terms for belonging to an illegal organization whose aim was to attck IDF targets.

Woman killed by hit-and-run bus

By YORAM GAZIT

TEL AVIV. – An elderly woman was killed last night on Rehov Allenby by a Dan bus that fled the scene. Eyewitnesses told police that the woman was trying to cross the street at the intersection of Allenby and Hayarkon when she was hit by the bus.

The eyewitnesses offered conflicting testimony about the licence number of the bus and police have still not caught the driver.

'Newsweek' says Peres ordered Vanunu abduction

Jerusalem Post Correspondents

WASHINGTON. – Shimon Peres, while still prime minister, ordered the Mossad to bring Mordechai Vanunu, the former Dimona nuclear-reactor technician, back to Israel, *Newsweek* reported yesterday.

In its current issue, the American magazine also quoted Vanunu as saying that he expected to receive $456,000 from the London *Sunday Times* for the information and photographs concerning Israel's reported atomic weapons facility.

Newsweek said that Vanunu, who has since disappeared from Britain amid allegations that he had been abducted and brought to Israel by the Mossad, had first approached the magazine – before the *Sunday Times* – with a proposal to sell his story. *Newsweek* said it had refused to pay for the information, but it conducted a three-hour interview with Vanunu in Australia last July.

At the time, Vanunu said that what he was about to do was "good for the world" and "for peace." But he subsequently broke off discussions with *Newsweek*, insisting he was "too frightened to go ahead."

Newsweek rejected assertions by the *Sunday Times* that it had not paid Vanunu for the information. The magazine quoted sources at the newspaper as saying that the *Sunday Times* planned to ghost-write his book and to split revenues with him for the syndication rights from the original article.

According to *Newsweek* Vanunu, the son of an Orthodox rabbi, was a member of the Rakah Communist Party in Israel while employed at the Dimona reactor.

David Horovitz reports from London that the Foreign Office was adopting a wait-and-see attitude last night to reports that Vanunu was spirited out of Britain by Mossad agents.

"At the moment we have no evidence whatsoever of Vanunu's abduction," a Whitehall source said last night, "and until we do have such evidence, we will not be laun-

(Continued on back page)

As long as the baby doesn't get wet. A scene during the downpour in the Geula neighbourhood of Jerusalem yesterday.

(Eliahu Harati)

Rains give 'three-week boost' to water reserves

By ANDY COURT
For The Jerusalem Post

The rain which has fallen over the past two days will save $15 million and three to four weeks worth of water reserves that will now not be needed for irrigation, said Yehezkiel Zakai, head of Mekorot water authority, in an interview yesterday.

Yesterday's rain also caused major traffic tie-ups in the Tel Aviv area and flooding of roads and homes. Power outages occurred in the north.

But while the rain saved farmers some $15m. in irrigating costs, it will not significantly replenish the country's severely depleted water sources, Zakai said.

The national weather service at Beit Dagan reported yesterday that an average of 10 to 15mm. of rain had fallen in the past two days, with some parts of the country receiving as much as 40mm. The heaviest rain fell in the greater Tel Aviv area.

The rain was expected to taper off today and to stop by tonight.

"Without doubt, the rain will help agriculture," said Menahem Gilad, director of the United Kibbutz Movement's economic committee. "But until now we have not received large quantities. It will have to be a very rainy winter to fill up the Kineret and the ground reserves. It's hard to do that in one year."

Meir Ben-Meir, director-general of the Agriculture Ministry, agreed. "The rain will save irrigation for two or three weeks, but it's not a significant amount yet."

U.S. and French negotiations in Damascus

Beirut hostage freed; hopes for five more

Jerusalem Post Staff
and Agencies

American and French negotiators were reported to be in Damascus last night seeking to arrange the release of three more American hostages and two French hostages held by Islamic extremists in Lebanon, according to French television. These efforts followed the release yesterday in Beirut of U.S. hostage David Jacobsen, by the pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad organization.

Jacobsen, the chief administrator of the American University Hospital in Beirut, was kidnapped in May 1985.

British church envoy Terry Waite returned last night to Beirut from Cyprus, saying he hoped the remaining U.S. hostages would soon be freed. He spent several hours talking with Jacobsen, one of seven Americans believed being held hostage in Lebanon.

There has been no confirmation of the price paid for the release of the hostages, but this reportedly involves French agreement to pay $1 billion to Iran. The Iranian foreign minister was yesterday in Damascus.

The White House spokesman said yesterday in Santa Barbara, California that "we remain hopeful, we remain hard at work through a number of channels... but we cannot say either way whether other hostages will be released."

White House chief of staff Donald Regan said yesterday that the U.S. could consider military action, among other actions, against Syria if Damascus continued to support terror.

Regan also said on national TV that the Syrians had played only a minimal role in Jacobsen's release.

He said the U.S. had not altered its policy of refusing to make concessions to gain the hostages' release. "Our policy is that we don't give in to demands of terrorists, and we did not," he said.

This picture of David Jacobsen was released by his kidnappers during his captivity. (Reuter)

In announcing Jacobsen's release, Islamic Jihad said in Beirut that it was responding to "overtures" by the U.S.

But the White House spokesman refused to answer when asked if the U.S. had been in direct contact with the Islamic Jihad.

He said British envoy Waite had been helpful in arranging the release, and said others, whom he refused to name, had been involved as intermediaries.

The role of Syria, which wields considerable influence with Islamic extremists in Lebanon, in the activity surrounding the release of Jacobsen and possibly other hostages was not clear yesterday. But Syrian President Hafez Assad has been keen to demonstrate to the U.S. that he has a positive role to play in solving sensitive Middle East problems.

France welcomed Jacobsen's release and pledged renewed efforts to secure the liberation of nine of its own nationals held in Lebanon.

The Islamic Jihad reported his release in a statement delivered to a western news agency yesterday afternoon.

"We declare to the world public opinion, the American people and the families of the hostages the release of David Jacobsen. We hold the American government fully responsible for the consequences of any failure to take advantage of this opportunity," said the statement.

(Continued on back page)

Shas may table conversion bill this week

By ROY ISACOWITZ
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. – Shas leader Interior Minister Yitzhak Peretz is to meet today with coalition leaders in advance of his caucus's proposed presentation of its Rabbinical Courts Bill in the Knesset on Wednesday.

Among other things, the bill would make Rabbinical Courts approval mandatory for all conversions to Judaism performed outside Israel.

Peretz is to meet separately with Prime Minister Shamir, Vice Prime Minister Peres and a group of Liberal Party MKs, headed by Minister without Portfolio Yitzhak Moda'i, in an attempt to gain their support for the move.

Shas sources said last night that they will regard the votes of the Labour Party and the Likud as a test of the stability of the coalition.

Tabling of the bill was made possible by a ruling by the Knesset House Committee that the Rabbinical Courts Bill and the so-called Who-Is-a-Jew amendment are not one and the same.

The committee's decision reverses a ruling by Speaker Shlomo Hillel that the two bills were in effect identical.

The coalition executive is expected to try to postpone the tabling of the bill on the grounds that it was not submitted to it first, as required by the coalition agreement. Coalition chairman Rafi Edri declined to say last night how he intends handling Shas's unexpected move.

President Chaim Herzog walks past a guard of honour at his residence in Jerusalem yesterday before leaving on his tour of the South Pacific. Report page 4. (Isaac Harari)

Leftist infighting puts Romania meeting with PLO in doubt

By ROY ISACOWITZ
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. – Infighting among the various left-wing groups proposing to send representatives to meet with senior PLO officials in Romania has put the entire project in doubt, *The Jerusalem Post* learned yesterday.

The delegation, numbering some 100 members, is scheduled to leave on Wednesday on a Romanian commercial aircraft. Among the groups participating, both officially and unofficially, are the Progressive List for Peace, East for Peace, the Israel-Palestine Dialogue Committee, the Israel Communist Party and Mapam.

Publically, most of those involved were adamant yesterday that the meeting would take place as scheduled. Privately, however, several prospective participants said that disagreements among the groups had soured the atmosphere sufficiently to put the project in doubt.

The groups have swapped charges of leaks to the press and have accused each other of using the meeting to score domestic political points. These have underscored existing points of tension between the groups.

In addition, the Mapam leadership has reportedly let it be known that it will consider taking disciplinary action against those of its members, including *Al Hamishmar* journalists, who participate in the meeting.

Participants have also accused the authorities of attempting to derail the delegation by insisting that male members receive special security clearance from the IDF normally not demanded of travellers to Romania.

By yesterday, the organizers of the meeting had no clear indication who their PLO interlocuters would be.

Menachem Shalev adds:

Attorney-General Yosef Harish said yesterday that a police investigation would be launched against Israelis who meet with PLO officials in Romania "the moment they return."

Harish has ruled out the possibility of preventing the leftist groups' departure for Bucharest by prosecuting them for "conspiracy to commit a crime."

Harish told *The Jerusalem Post* that he had issued a warning against the meeting last week "to try to avert the damage which might be caused" and in response to pleas by "security authorities."

Well-placed legal sources told *The Post* that Harish's warning was also motivated by his desire to avoid a trial, which they said, would attract world-wide media attention and could prove "very embarrassing for Israel.

Miriam Gur-Arye, a lecturer on criminal law at the Hebrew University, told *The Post* that the Bucharest meeting illustrates the "lunacy" and "absurdity" of the law against meetings with members of terrorist organizations.

Gur-Arye pointed out that a few years ago the law concerning meetings of Israelis with "foreign enemy agents" was changed so that it would no longer entail a *prima facie* presumption of "intent to damage the security of the state." Under the revised law, it is up to the prosecution to prove such intent.

But the law against meetings with terrorist organization members, enacted by the Knesset in August, does not make such distinctions and prohibits the meetings without any regard to motives.

"It is going to look very awkward

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Budget-cut fears

'8,000 teachers could lose their jobs'

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Education Ministry officials said yesterday that the Treasury's demand to cut NIS 101 million from its budget means that schoolchildren will have to be sent home at 11 a.m. and that 8,000 teachers will have to be sacked.

Ministry Director-General Shimshon Shoshani said yesterday that 160,000 teaching hours will have to be cut if the Treasury has its way.

He said that the proposed NIS 101m. cut includes NIS 63m. resulting from the government's decision to cut 3.9 per cent across-the-board in all ministry budgets; NIS 35m. from the delay in implementing the *Etzioni report on teachers'* pay and working conditions; and NIS 3m. owed the Education Ministry which is being withheld by the Treasury.

Shoshani revealed that in lieu of a mutually agreed formula for budget cuts between Education Minister Navon and Finance Minister Nissim,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Businessman held for alleged $1m. theft

TEL AVIV (Itim). – A prominent Jerusalem businessman and contractor was remanded in custody yesterday for 48 hours on suspicion of stealing over a million dollars and transferring it illegally abroad.

The magistrate's court here ordered his name withheld from publication because police are looking for a second suspect in the case.

A police investigator told the court that at the end of 1983 a large sum was stolen from a local bank by means of a forged cheque. The businessman is suspected of cashing this cheque in Switzerland and depositing the money in his account there.

16 Czechs defect from Soviet cruise ship

HAMBURG (AP). – Sixteen Czech tourists defected over the weekend from the Soviet cruise ship Mikhail Kalinin docked in Hamburg Harbour, West German police reported yesterday.

IDB "MASHOV"

At the speed of light

The true meaning of instantaneous banking, "at the speed of light", is perfectly illustrated by IDB Mashov terminals, installed in all Israel Discount Bank branches and satellites.
Simply slide a magnetic card across the Mashov terminal, press the number of the service required, and the balances on your accounts, as well as up-to-date information on your latest banking operations, appear on an instant print-out: – account statements; debit and credit entries in your checking, deposit, securities and foreign currency accounts; transactions conducted in your savings plans and provident funds; purchases executed using Ashrait-Visa cards, and much more!
With the aid of an IDB Mashov terminal, you may also effect the purchase or sale of TAFAS (Negotiable Certificates of Deposit) or invest in PAKAM (Short-term Deposits) and ILANOT mutual funds.
And, introducing 3 Mashov innovations:
* Mivzak Electroni – a one-page 'electronic flash' printout of the transactions occuring in all your accounts during the previous eight days.
* Visa Purchases Printout – details of debits to your account, during the past eight days, arising from purchases made with your VISA card.
* Sheqel Interest Rates – up-to-date information on interest rates currently available on sheqel investments.

IDB MASHOV – at your service in all Israel Discount Bank branches during regular working hours, and at all IDB "Lavian" satellites from 8 a.m.-8 p.m.

If you value time, convenience and efficiency, you'll value IDB MASHOV.

ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK
IDB SATELLITE • IDB METEOR • IDB MASHOV • CASPOMAT • TELEBANK

The weather at major Swissair destinations

2.11.86

	MIN. C	MIN. F	MAX. C	MAX. F	
AMSTERDAM	2	36	10	50	Clear
BRUSSELS	3	37	12	54	Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	15	59	18	64	Rain
CHICAGO	7	45	11	52	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	7	45	13	55	Clear
FRANKFURT	6	43	12	54	Cloudy
GENEVA	2	36	12	54	Rain
HELSINKI	4	39	7	45	Cloudy
HONGKONG	22	72	25	77	Clear
JOHANNESBURG	10	50	22	72	Cloudy
LISBON	12	54	22	72	Clear
LONDON	4	39	10	50	Cloudy
MADRID	4	39	19	66	Clear
MONTREAL	6	43	18	64	Clear
NEW YORK	9	48	18	64	Clear
OSLO	-1	30	8	47	Clear
PARIS	6	43	14	57	Clear
RIO DE JANEIRO	19	66	37	99	Clear
SAO PAULO	20	68	34	93	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	7	44	3	37	Cloudy
TOKYO	12	54	21	70	Clear
TORONTO	10	50	15	59	Cloudy
VIENNA	3	37	7	45	Cloudy
ZURICH	5	41	10	50	Cloudy

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

Tel Aviv: 41 Ben Yehuda St. (03)243350.
Jerusalem: 30 Jaffa St. (02)225233.
Haifa: 2 Sea Road (04)384655
Beer Sheva: 38 Ha'avot St. (057)35282.
Cargo: Ben Gurion Airport (03)9712151.

swissair +

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy, rain will stop gradually; possible flooding in low areas.

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Max
Jerusalem	81	14-16	16
Golan	100	14-19	18
Nahariya	—	—	—
Safad	97	13-15	15
Haifa Port	75	—24	21
Tiberias	91	17-23	25
Nazareth	73	14-18	18
Afula	82	16-22	23
Shomron	92	14-16	17
Tel Aviv	96	22-18	21
B-G Airport	89	16-18	22
Jericho	91	19-26	25
Gaza	83	18-21	21
Beersheba	69	15-21	21
Eilat	36	18-28	27

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

At a festive ceremony on Friday, October 31, the Meat Dining Hall at Bar-Ilan University was dedicated in the name of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Weisfeld of Toronto, Canada. Greetings were extended to the Weisfelds by Prof. E. Rackman, Bar-Ilan chancellor, and Rabbi Zvi Zambrowsky, vice chairman of the board of trustees.

Unfit ground beef

HAIFA (Itim). – Yehiam Food Products Corp. was ordered by a magistrates court judge here yesterday to pay NIS 500 in fines for violations of the health code.

According to the court, a Health Ministry inspection in August 1984 found *salmonella* bacteria in a sample package of ground beef, making the product unfit for consumption.

Transplant patients continue to improve

HAIFA (Itim). – The condition of Israel's two liver-transplant patients remains critical, though there are signs of improvement, Dr. Albert Satinger, deputy director of Rambam Hospital, said yesterday.

Eliahu Schreier has been disconnected from his heart-lung machine and Mira Shichmanter remains semiconscience.

A COMPANION TO PIRKE AVOT
By Benjamin Morgenstern

The wisdom of our sages is most succinct in *Pirke Avot*, the Chapters of Our Fathers. This book is concerned with the rabbis themselves, and devotes each chapter to a specific sage and to the era in which he lived. Personal acquaintance intensifies the comprehension of the words of wisdom as we read them in *Avot*. Published by Gefen, hard cover, 221 pages.

PRICE: NIS 18.50

THE SIDROT
By Abraham Chill

The *Sidrah* — the weekly Torah-reading portion — has for centuries been popular with rabbis as material for the *D'var Torah*, and for sermons. THE SIDROT offers commentary on each *Parshat HaShavua* that imparts knowledge of Judaism, teaching of the masters and the morals of our tradition. Published by Gefen, hard cover, 191 pages.

PRICE: NIS 18.50

••••••••••••••••••••••••••

To BOOKS, The Jerusalem Post,
POB 81, Jerusalem 91000
Please send me:
☐ A Companion to Pirke Avot.
☐ The Sidrot.
I enclose a cheque for NIS 18.50 per book:
NAME.................................
ADDRESS.............................
CITY.....................................
CODE....................................

Nurses settlement to spark demands from other sectors

By ROY ISACOWITZ
Post Labour Reporter

TEL AVIV. – The settlement with the hospital nurses is likely to spawn a rash of similar demands from other workers, Histadrut sources said yesterday. Hospital administrative workers, community-health nurses and social workers are now expected to seek wage increases.

The hospital administrative workers have been working under restraining orders since last March. The orders were issued after the workers began a series of sanctions to press demands for wage increases.

Administrative workers' chairman Ronnie Shalem said after the nurses' settlement that he will demand that the Histadrut and the government agree to re-enter negotiations on the workers' wage claims.

Representatives of the community-health nurses, who include nurses in Kupat Holim clinics and child-care clinics, said last night that they had already encountered demands that the parity between their wages and those of the hospital nurses be maintained.

The social workers are signatories to the framework agreement and are therefore unable to make new wage demands. However, trade union sources said that they expect the social workers to apply to Histadrut trade union head Haim Haberfeld for a permission to pose new wage demands.

Haberfeld is already gearing up to counter a wave of wage demands. At the signing of the agreement with the nurses last Friday he said that he could "just imagine what problems the Histadrut is going to have to contend with starting from this morning."

In the nurses' agreement, the Histadrut undertook not to support similar demands from any other workers in the public sector.

Foreign currency shortfall foreseen

By ROY ISACOWITZ
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. – Israel's foreign-currency situation could suffer a "dramatic reversal" of a $1.4 billion to $1.6b. shortfall in the next fiscal year, Economic Planning Minister Gad Ya'acobi told a Labour Party economics forum last night.

The shortfall would result from the likely disappearance of several favourable economic circumstances which characterized 1986, Ya'acobi said. Among these were the $750 million in additional U.S. aid, the saving of $650m. due to the drop in oil prices; the drop in world interest rates and the weakness of the dollar which had led to an effective devaluation of the shekel.

To offset the unfavourable prognosis, Ya'acobi said, the government must embark immediately on a policy of economic growth based "almost entirely" on increasing exports.

As a prerequisite for such growth, Ya'acobi called for a radical overhaul of the capital market and for a basic tax reform based on lowering the income tax rate while widening the tax base.

He criticized the rash of recent press reports about impending economic measures which, he intimated, had emanated from the Treasury. None of the proposals reported by the press had been discussed by any authorized government body, he stressed.

Deputy Finance Minister Adiel Amora'i responded to Ya'acobi's criticism by saying that the Treasury had not yet decided on any measures, including the expected budget cuts.

Amorai singled out the public's withdrawing of savings as the greatest weakness in the government's economic programme. Over the past two years, savings had declined from 27 per cent to 19 per cent of national income, he said.

Neither Ya'acobi nor Amorai adopted a partisan political position regarding budget cuts, which are expected to fall the hardest on three Labour-held ministeries, Health, Education and Defence.

Complaint against police officer in Balas trial

By YORAM GAZIT
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. – The state prosecutor has ordered a complaint to be filed against Police Chief Superintendant Moshe Friedman on suspicion of obstructing the investigation of financier David Balas.

This was learned yesterday in the Tel Aviv District Court at the start of Balas's trial. He was charged with defrauding the United Kibbutz Movement of $29 million.

Balas was arrested on May 5, 1986 on suspicion that he and his business manager Zvi Aharoni received loans from the UKM during 1984 and 1985, offering as collateral certificates of deposit from the Discount Bank which later turned out to be worthless.

Balas and Aharoni allegedly withdrew the money deposited in the bank without notifying the UKM.

Charges against Balas were filed only after the police investigation team was replaced for the second time. Friedman, who left the police a few months ago, headed the first investigation team which dealt with the Balas case.

Balas told reporters yesterday that he was not guilty and had become the UKM's "scapegoat" for its financial failures.

He added that all others who owed money to the UKM had either left the country or declared bankruptcy, and only he had reached an agreement to pay his debts.

Balas is being held in custody until the end of his trial.

David Balas in court yesterday.
(Kfir Meir)

Synagogue torched in Romania

By BENNY MORRIS
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Israel over the weekend expressed "shock" at the destruction by fire of a synagogue in northern Romania and said it hopes that the authorities will act swiftly to apprehend the arsonists, who also knifed the synagogue guard.

The incident, which occurred in *Buhusi on Thursday*, involved a group of thugs who arrived at the synagogue equipped with cans of petrol and demanded money of the guard. When he refused, they knifed him and set the recently renovated building alight.

Israeli Ambassador to Bucharest Yosef Govrin registered his shock at the Romanian Foreign Ministry and expressed the hope that the Romanians would quickly apprehend the perpetrators.

Israeli sources yesterday said that to judge by past performance the Romanians could be expected to act swiftly and effectively. In recent years, the Romanian government has repeatedly and publicly condemned anti-Semitic manifestations. Several months ago, when a Bucharest magazine published an anti-Semitic poem, the government fired the publication's editorial staff.

Alleged swindler to be extradited

The Supreme Court yesterday ruled that Leonard Friedman, a new immigrant from the U.S. suspected of involvement in a $13 million fraud in New York, can be extradited to the U.S.

This decision overturned a ruling of the Jerusalem District Court that Friedman should not be extradited because the business dealings in question did not appear to be fraudulent.

Friedman, together with five others, was accused of selling an evergy-saving device to 695 businessmen in New York earlier this year at 80 times its real value. He was arrested here on May 16 after the U.S. asked for his extradition.

The District Court had accepted the argument of Friedman's attorney that there was no evidence of fraud because those who purchased the devices could write off the extra costs on their income tax, but this was overruled by the Supreme Court. (Itim)

More Israelis abroad

In the first nine months of 1986, the number of residents who went abroad increased by 29 per cent from 401,700 last year to 519,300. The figure was down by 8 per cent from the corresponding nine-month period in 1984, when 566,600 persons went abroad.

Court injunction forces HU to open dormitories today

Bowing to a temporary injunction obtained by a frustrated student, the Hebrew University yesterday announced that it would open its dormitories today.

But classes will still not be held until the university's governing bodies give their approval.

Other universities have opened on schedule.

Rajada Basul applied for the injunction on behalf of the Student Union, arguing that the university's decision to keep the dormitories closed constituted a breach of contract.

The university decided not to appeal the injunction issued by the Jerusalem Magistrates Court.

The university decided to keep the dormitories closed after Housing Minister David Levy refused to lift the freeze that had been imposed on rents since July 1985. The university claims that keeping rents at their present level will create a deficit of $1 million.

The emergency committee set up to solve the university's crippling financial crisis had sought to raise rents to lower the overall deficit, now standing at about $50m.

Acting university president Amnon Pazy is to meet on Wednesday with Levy to try to persuade him to lift the freeze.(Itim).

Bone marrow donor due to arrive in Israel tomorrow

MOSCOW (AP). – Inessa Fleurov, who applied to emigrate to Israel to donate bone marrow to her leukemia-stricken brother Michael Shirman, is scheduled to leave today for Vienna and to arrive in Israel tomorrow.

Fleurov, 37, got permission to emigrate in August with her two daughters, but refused to leave Moscow before her husband Viktor had an exit visa too.

His departure was blocked by his father's refusal to sign a financial waiver required from all Soviets who wish to emigrate.

Viktor Fleurov fought the decision, saying that authorities had made exceptions to this rule in the past. He appealed to the visa-issuing authority to let him leave with his wife and children.

During the Reyjavik summit, Shirman held news conferences to press his demand that she be allowed to leave.

Shirman said last week in Tel Aviv that the Fleurov family would leave this week for Israel.

Refusenik Markman arrives here

Refusenik Avraham Markman arrived yesterday in Tel Aviv with his wife and two children, about 11 years after first applying for a visa to leave the Soviet Union for Israel.

Markman was met at the airport by his parents and brother, who left the USSR in the 1970s, and by a large crowd of Soviet Jews. Speaking in Hebrew, he told Kol Yisrael that "I am grateful to all those who helped us come, and I am very happy, but I cannot forget my many friends still left behind."

Markman came from Minsk, via Vienna. In Vienna he told reporters he did not know why he was allowed to leave and why the permit was granted at this time.

Residents protest evacuation

By LIORA MORIEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. – Irate residents of a crumbling apartment building on the north end of town demonstrated yesterday afternoon to protest their summary evacuation and lack of permanent alternative quarters.

Two months ago, the dozen families living in one entrance were asked to leave after the building's supporting column collapsed. On Friday, the remaining 24 families in the building were evacuated to a hotel.

The residents returned to the building to try to pressure the Housing Ministry and City Hall into giving them quality alternative housing or enough money to purchase other flats.

After alerting reporters to their plight, the residents and their children staged a raucous demonstration. Police intervened and restored order.

The city claims it has no responsibility to provide alternate housing.

DEAN. – Prof. Moshe Gil has been appointed dean of Tel Aviv University's Humanities Department as of November 1, replacing Prof. Gabriel Cohen, who has completed his term.

Cars are checked and forbidden to pass through the road blocks set up around Birzeit University and other West Bank institutions yesterday in anticipation of Balfour Day demonstrations.
(Brutmann Media)

Only scattered demos on Balfour Day

By ELAINE RUTH FLETCHER
For The Jerusalem Post

Balfour Day, marking the 69th anniversary of the Balfour Declaration, and traditionally a date marked by disturbances in the territories, passed yesterday with only scattered stone-throwing and tire-burning in the rainy weather.

One woman was slightly injured when stones were thrown through a window of an Egged bus near the El-Amari refugee camp near Ramallah.

One youth was arrested after 10 to 15 youths marched around the Balata refugee camp near Nablus with Palestinian flags and placed stolen road barriers around camp entrances, according to an IDF spokesman.

Officials at Birzeit University complained that nearly 200 students were unnecessarily stranded in the rain and cold yesterday evening when army roadblocks around the campus prevented them from returning to dormitories in preparation for the resumption of classes today.

The roadblocks have been preventing students and even staff from entering the university since last Thursday – even though there have been no incidents at the school, complained spokesman Albert Aghazarian.

The roadblocks were erected around Birzeit last week following disturbances at Bethlehem's College de Freres, which prompted Israeli authorities to close the Bethlehem university for a week.

An IDF spokesman said the roadblocks around Birzeit had remained in place yesterday, and all students had been prevented from entering the campus, because of fears that there would be disturbances on Balfour Day. But he said the roadblocks would be removed today so that classes could begin.

The Balfour Declaration committed the British government to the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine.

Roadblocks also blocked the entrances to Al-Najah University in Nablus.

Burning tires blocked roads near the Jil'azoun refugee camp north of Ramallah, in Hebron, and near the Kalandiya refugee camp north of Jerusalem, said the IDF spokesman.

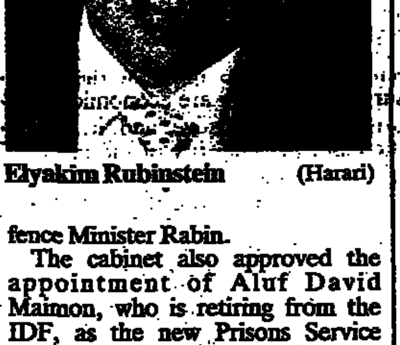
Elyakim Rubinstein new cabinet secretary

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

The cabinet yesterday approved the appointment of Elyakim Rubinstein, until last week the political minister in the Israel Embassy in Washington, as the new cabinet secretary, succeeding Yossi Beilin, who has moved to the Foreign Ministry as political director-general.

Rubinstein, who as legal adviser in the Foreign Ministry was a protege of Moshe Dayan when he was foreign minister in the first Begin government, immediately took up his duties, meeting the diplomatic correspondents and briefing them after the cabinet session.

Much of yesterday's cabinet session was devoted to a survey of the country's agriculture by Agriculture Minister Arye Nehamkin and to a report of security matters by Defence Minister Rabin.



Elyakim Rubinstein (Harari)

The cabinet also approved the appointment of Aluf David Maimon, who is retiring from the IDF, as the new Prisons Service Commissioner.

Finance Minister Moshe Nissim and Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Almoslino briefed the cabinet on the end of the nurses' strike and on the terms on which the dispute had been resolved.

Plan to break linkage of army officers' salaries

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Defence Minister Rabin is to present a proposal to unlink the pay scale of regular military officers from that of other branches of the public sector.

The plan, which is to be presented within the next few days, will not require an increase in the defence budget.

Salaries of military personnel have eroded sharply in recent months relative to that of the public sector, even according to Treasury estimates. The IDF, however, cannot compensate its officers with overtime wages or other benefits that are routinely approved for the public sector. This is one of the reasons that the IDF has difficulty holding on to good officers.

The plan to unlink military wages from the rest of the public sector has been under consideration within the IDF for a long time. Under the proposal, the IDF would be permitted to establish its own internal salary scale according to its own needs.

A senior military source last night, "The time has come for us to realize that even good men will remain in the IDF only if they receive a proper salary. Top-rate officers are part of the strength of the IDF, and we may want to give up some military equipment to pay top officers better salaries. Under the current situation we can't make that choice."

Stabbing ends row between brothers

By YORAM GAZIT
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. – An argument between two brothers from Bat Yam ended on Saturday night with the stabbing of the younger one with a screwdriver. His brother has been arrested.

The stabbing took place in the kitchen of the family home, where the brothers reportedly quarrelled while the elder brother was fixing a radio with the screwdriver.

The injured brother, 15, was taken to Holon's Wolfson Hospital and is listed in fair condition.

The 26-year-old suspect is to be brought today to the Tel Aviv Magistrates Court for extension of his remand.

LEFTIST

(Continued from Page One)

to prosecute people when it is clear that it was not their intention to damage the security of the state," said Gur-Arye.

However, she adds, the attorney-general will apparently have little choice but to prosecute in this case since it involves a massive and flagrant breach of the law.

The Israeli branch of The International Movement of Conscientious War Resisters has petitioned Harish and Foreign Minister Peres to allow their participation in a conference on "non-violence," to be held in Amman, Jordan in two weeks.

The conference is being convened by an organization called "Forum for Arab Thought," headed by Jordanian Crown Prince Hassan. In his letter, branch chairman Yishayahu Toma Shick requests permission to enter Jordan.

Children's allowance tax to be abolished

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

The tax on National Insurance Institute child payments will be discontinued from this month. The Treasury announced yesterday it would not ask the Knesset to renew the tax, which was introduced in 1984 as part of the Treasury's economic plan.

The tax was imposed on families with up to three children, whose main wage-earner was in the 45 per cent or higher income-tax bracket. Wage-earners in this category will no longer pay a levy on payments for second and third children. But they will not receive payment for the first child, in accordance with previous policy.

The scrapping of the tax was decided during a meeting held by Finance Minister Nissim and Labour and Social Affairs Minister. During the meeting Katsav proposed to Nissim to reintroduce the allowance for the first child, but the issue was left open.

In a related development, Treasury officials yesterday leaked reports that the ministry would renew its efforts to tax old-age allotments, a plan scrapped earlier this year, following strong opposition from the Knesset.

According to the report, a tax would be applied to persons receiving an additional income. The plan, which was met with protest, was proposed after it became apparent that the Treasury would be forced to seek a NIS 400 million budget cut in the next fiscal year.

Economics Minister Gad Ya'acobi told the Labour Party Economic and Social Committee that the plan to tax old-age allotments was unacceptable.

TEACHERS

(Continued from Page One)

the Treasury had started "applying sanctions" against his ministry. He said that the Treasury had transferred only NIS 109m. of the NIS 145m. scheduled to be allotted for November.

Shoshani said that the immediate consequence of this step would be that this month the ministry will be unable to transfer funds to local authorities. By next month, he added, the ministry will be unable to pay teachers or ministry workers. Shoshani said that the Treasury had rejected a "painful" Educational Ministry plan which called for a two-year NIS 22m. cut to be accompanied by a special education levy.

Local authority heads said that they would close the schools next Sunday, unless the Education Ministry pays them what is owed them, Israel Television reported last night.

We mourn for our beloved
GITL KOWADLO
(Lubraniec — Melbourne)
who passed away on November 1, 1986.

Noech Kowadlo
Aviva and Israel Silbergeld
Ezra and Sue Kowadlo
Harry and Fay Smith
and their families

Shiva at 11 Tirza St., Ramat Gan.

We mourn the passing of my beloved husband,
our dear father and grandfather
MOSES KAMINSKY ז"ל
of New York

The funeral will take place today, Monday, November 3, 1986 — Rosh Hodesh Marheshvan, 5747, at the Mount of Olives Cemetery, Jerusalem, at 3:30 p.m., or, in case of delay, two hours after the arrival of the coffin on El Al flight 004.

Wife — Betty Kaminsky
Son and Daughter-in-Law — Arnie and Shulamit Kaminsky and family
Daughter — Arlene, and Mordy Stein and family

Shiva at Moshav Shadmot Mehola, Tel. 065-82797

هكذا من الأصل

مكنامن الأصل

Austria mobilizes 3,000 guards for East-West conference

By ILONA HENRY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
and agencies

VIENNA. – *More than 3,000 plainclothes* security men have been recruited to guarantee the safety of the 35 foreign ministers, including U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze, due in Vienna for tomorrow's opening of the third follow-up conference since the signing of the Helsinki Act 11 years ago.

The first post-Helsinki meeting was held in Belgrade in *1977* and the second in Madrid in 1983. The current conference is to discuss human rights, the threat of East-West conflict and economic and cultural cooperation.

It will be the first meeting involving the superpowers at high level since the breakup of the Reykjavik summit three weeks ago.

Shevardnadze yesterday sought to downplay *scheduled* meetings with Shultz, saying his main concern was the East-West *conference that opens* this week.

Shevardnadze, who arrived earlier in the day, is to meet twice with Shultz during the conference.

"I am not only going to meet with Shultz," said Shevardnadze upon arrival. "My main mission here is the Vienna meeting itself."

In a prepared statement, he expressed Soviet willingness "to cooperate at the conference with the representatives of all European *states, the U.S. and Canada.*"

Shevardnadze avoided specific comment on his agenda with Shultz, but said "an understanding on the necessity and possibility to relieve Europe of nuclear weapons was reached" at the summit in Reykjavik between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Shultz is expected to arrive only on Wednesday due to the U.S. congressional elections *tomorrow.*

Well-informed sources say that Shultz will inform Shevardnadze of President Reagan's readiness to return to the negotiating table with Kremlin leader Gorbachev to discuss some of the propositions brought up at Reykjavik, stressing at the same time that the "Star Wars" project is definitely here to stay, because, as Reagan puts it, "It is the most effective insurance policy "against future defaulting of agree*ments.*"

Nothing has been revealed about Shevardnadze's "*plan of action*" for his dialogue with Shultz, but it seems the Soviet delegation wants to distract attention from the human rights issue.

"We do have problems with air pollution, and we should also deal with topics such as warning systems in the event of possible environmental catastrophes, and the securing of energy supplies," said Soviet Ambassador Bonderenko.

Western Europe, including the neutral and non-aligned countries, are ready to push the human rights issue, assured in this of U.S. support.

Since the Soviets are keen to avoid this path, there is a feeling that the Helsinki and post-Helsinki meetings ultimately served no other puropse but to reconfirm the Soviet Union's sovereignty over Eastern Europe.

Participants from some 50 human rights organizations plan to hold a three-day rally here this week to draw attention to the situation in Eastern Europe. The rally, led by the *Paris-based* "Internationals for Resistance" organization and the Sakharov Institute, *will also have a* 'personal lineup' including Simon Wiesenthal, Natan (Anatoly)Sharansky, Yves Montand, Eugene Ionesco, Jeanne Kirkpatrick, and many other political activists and dissidents, as well as writers and artists.

A panel discussion is to take place on the subject of "The Value of the Helsinki Process" which will look at findings by Helsinki "monitoring committee" (of human rights) in ten countries.

Black radicals started a riot at a rock concert in the South African port city of Durban at the weekend because they objected to the participation of *white bands. Police used whips to disperse* the crowd. Two blacks were stabbed to death and more than 10 injured. (Reuter telephoto)

Sinn Fein ends boycott of Irish parliament

DUBLIN (Reuter). – Sinn Fein, political wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army (IRA), yesterday decided to abandon its 68-year-old boycott of the Irish parliament.

About 30 diehard veterans, led by former Sinn Fein president Rory Brady, staged a walkout after the vote at the party's *annual congress,* but would not say whether they planned to set up a breakaway group.

Sinn Fein's current president, Gerry Adams, eager to abandon the policy of abstentionism and take up any seats the party might win in the next Irish election, needed a two-thirds majority for the boycott policy to be abandoned.

He carried *yesterday's motion* by 429 to 161 votes after a long and *impassioned debate.*

Abstentionism has long been an *emotive issue for Sinn Fein,* provoking past splits in 1927 and 1970.

Adams' cause was given a major boost last month when the IRA guerrilla movement, fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland, decided at a secret meeting of its army council to back any future Sinn Fein candidates wanting to sit in the Irish parliament.

Any victories could have major repercussions on the *Irish political* scene as the present coalition government of Prime Minister *Garret* Fitzgerald has only a wafer-thin *majority in parliament.*

Adams has ruled out any coalition *partnership for Sinn Fein while* Fitzgerald, architect of a landmark *Anglo-Irish* agreement that gave Dublin a limited say in the running of Northern Ireland, has urged all other parties to ignore Sinn Fein. He also said that the guerrilla group "has remained united in its determination to pursue the armed struggle."

Sinn Fein last won seats in an Irish election in 1981, capturing two border constituencies in the middle of an IRA prisoners' hunger strike in Northern Ireland. Neither seat was taken up.

Most western delegates shun Waldheim

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

VIENNA. – Austrian Foreign Minister Peter Jankowitsch, as host of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), is being embarrassed by the "Waldheim affair."

It is by now evident that most West European foreign policy makers are trying to avoid contact with the Austrian head of state. The latest embarrassment arose from a U.S. State Department inquiry whether Waldheim is to give a reception during the conference. If one was planned, Secretary of State George Shultz would not come to Vienna.

The Austrian reply was that no Waldheim reception is planned, *with reference to the fact that at neither of the* first two conventions of the CSCE, in Belgrade and *Madrid, did the head of state issue invitations for* cocktails.

A second inquiry came from the Canadian delegation,* which intimated its representative could join the meet*ing only if Waldheim did not attend.

Also Jankowitsch personally had to assure the Fore*ign Minister of Luxembourg that he would not run into* the "lonely boy" from the Hofburg Palace during the *conference.*

Top Philippine churchman backs peace talks

Aquino 'to study' Communist offer

MANILA (AP). – President Corazon Aquino said yesterday she would study a Communist rebel ceasefire offer and the nation's most influential church leader praised her efforts toward a peaceful settlement of the insurgency.

In a pastoral letter released yesterday, Archbishop of Manila Jaime Sin called on the Roman Catholic majority to reject communism but endorsed Aquino's search for a negotiated peace.

The communist-dominated National Democratic Front (NDF) announced Saturday it had proposed a 100-day ceasefire to go into effect as early as Dec. 10 so that "for the first time in many, many years the guns will be stilled on both sides this Christmas and New Year's."

Aquino told reporters "we will still talk about it (the offer)," but made no forther statement.

Her executive secretary, Joker Arroyo, asked if he were hopeful the proposal would lead to a ceasefire, replied: "Yes, I have been saying that all along."

It would be the first nationwide ceasefire during the 17-year-old communist insurgency which broke out during the rule of deposed president Ferdinand Marcos.

The ceasefire offer follows Aquino's warning in a speech Oct. 22 that she would set a deadline soon for an end to negotiations, under way since August, if the rebels spurn peace.

In the pastoral letter, Archbishop Sin said, "If the roots of the in[illegible] are economic deprivation and injustice, and, if, as is the case, the majority of the insurgents are not ideological communists, one can see the inadequacy of a purely armed response to the situation."

"Poverty has become a way of life for the vast majority of our people, while a few unproportionally enjoy the *material* advantages of life...This has led many of our countrymen to the temptation of Marxist Communism," Sin noted.

In Washington, meanwhile, U.S. law enforcement officials revealed that Aquino's Defence *Minister* Juan Ponce Enrile, who has been increasingly critical of Aquino's efforts to negotiate a settlement of the communist insurgency, is under federal investigation into whether U.S. aid money was diverted to his personal accounts.

The U.S. Justice Department also is tracking down allegations that money "may have been laundered" by Enrile, or his wife Christina, while he served in the cabinet of overthrown president Ferdinand Marcos.

Enrile yesterday denied he had pocketed any U.S. aid money and said allegations that he had done seemed to be aimed at stopping his criticism of President Aquino.

"I welcome any investigation into the matter in order to clear the name of my family and my office," Enrile said.

Some 1,000 Mareos supporters rallied yesterday *outside* the Defence Ministry to show support for *Enrile and his anti-communist* campaign. (AP, Reuter, AFP)

PLO-Shi'ite clashes ease off

BEIRUT (Reuter). – Palestinian-*Shi'ite fighting* eased yesterday following a tour of battle zones around refugee *camps in Beirut* and *the* south by Syria's military intelligence chief in Lebanon, police said.

Occasional shots crackled across Bourj Al-Barajneh camp in southern Beirut, but there were no reports of violence at camps near Sidon and Tyre.

Brigadier Ghazi Kanaan, head of Syrian Military Intelligence in Lebanon, Saturday inspected battle lines around Palestinian shantytowns in all three cities.

At least 70 people have died in sporadic clashes between Shi'ite Amal militiamen and Palestinians which have persisted for over a month despite several Syrian-mediated ceasefires.

"The atmosphere in Tyre is positive and the first step achieved is an immediate consolidation of the ceasefire," Kanaan was quoted as saying in newspaper reports yesterday.

Palestinian sources said five people were killed Saturday in fighting at the Rashidiyeh camp near Tyre before Kanaan's arrival, and police said three died at Bourj Al-Barajneh.

Kanaan last night briefed Amal leader Nabih Berri on his trip, the first he is reported to have made to *the south* since *Israel withdrew* most of its troops from Lebanon in June 1985.

No details were revealed of their *meeting,* which *militia* sources said was attended by several officials of *several pro-Syrian Lebanese militia* sources said was attended by several officials of several pro-Syrian Lebanese militias.

It was not outdated, says Mozambique

SA claim on Machel plane rejected

MAPUTO. – *Mozambique today* angrily denied allegations by South *African Foreign Minister Pik* Botha that the Soviet-built plane that crashed killing President Samora Machel had obsolete equipment.

Mozambique's official news agency Aim quoted an aviation expert in Maputo as categorically rejecting Botha's charges. He said the Tupolev TU-134 had been manufactured in 1980 specifically to be used as a presidential jet and was equipped with modern electronic equipment.

Botha said in a statement Saturday that not only did the plane have out-dated equipment but that the crew had no warning that it was flying close to the ground.

Botha added that the plane was not equipped with an automatic ground proximity warning system to warn of descent below a specific altitude and that its instruments were set at zero, showing the jet was too close to the ground.

Aim also quoted a member of Mozambique's commission jointly probing the plane's crash with South Africa and the Soviet Union as saying Botha was violating an undertaking by the three states not to divulge information on the investigation until it was completed.

Machel was killed on October 19 when the plane, carrying him home from a regional leaders' *meeting in* Zambia, crashed in South Africa.

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, and newspapers in Zimbabwe, *Mozambique* and *South* Africa, have blamed the South African *government for the crash.*

In Johannesburg yesterday, South African Airways (SAA) announced that Australia will refuse the airline *landing rights from* November 1 next year.

The Australian *government's* decision follows a U.S. ban on SAA flights as part of a mounting international sanctions campaign

Last month, the U.S. imposed the stiffest economic sanctions yet on South Africa and American companies are quickening their pace of withdrawal from the country. General Motors and IBM are among the most recent to withdraw.

President P.W. Botha has invited 200 business executives, deeply worried about the anti-apartheid sanctions, foreign disinvestment and the country's deteriorating economy, to Pretoria next Friday to discuss long-term economic strategy.

Bugging strains Swedish ties with Soviets

STOCKHOLM (Reuter). – At least 30 secretly planted microphones have been uncovered at Sweden's Embassy in Moscow and experts think there may be dozens more, diplomatic sources said today.

A strong Swedish protest was delivered to the Soviet envoy here Friday in response to what Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson described as "intolerable" Soviet behaviour. The Foreign Ministry said, "the installations could *not* have *taken* place without the knowledge of Soviet *authorities.*"

The diplomatic sources said experts *flown from Sweden to search* the embassy believed they might find *as many as 100 microphones. The* embassy was built by Soviet workers under Swedish guidance in 1972.

The equipment has been used to eavesdrop on conversations in both the Embassy and Ambassador Anders Thunbog's residence in the grounds of the red-brick compound outside central Moscow, according to the sources.

Thumborg told Swedish journalists in Moscow the surveillance cast a shadow over bilateral relations *and* was a flagrant violation of the 1961 Vienna *convention enshrining the* sanctity of diplomatic missions. The envoy, *formerly Swedish defence* minister, said he would bring up the *matter with Soviet Foreign Ministry* officials today.

Swedish diplomats said they did not believe any secrets had been *compromised* because of the bugging since all confidential conversations were held in a "safe" room where eavesdropping is impossible.

China scoffs at Soviet 'troop cut' in Afghanistan

PEKING (AFP). – China yesterday accused the Soviet Union seeking to "deceive world opinion" with its troop withdrawal from Afghanistan last month.

The *People's Daily,* the Chinese Communist Party newspaper, charged that Moscow had in fact *reinforced its* military presence in the country. Whereas the Soviet Un*ion* had announced with much publicity that it was pulling out 8,000 troops in October, it had earlier moved in 15,000 soldiers equipped with modern weapons, the party organ said.

U.S. *officials* have voiced similar views.

"*It is not* difficult to see that this partial withdrawal hides what was in *reality* a (military) reinforcement," the newspaper said in the first in-depth Chinese commentary on the withdrawal.

China has consistently argued that only a total pullout of Soviet forces could lead to a political settlement in Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union first sent troops into Afghanistan in December 1979. Their presence there has been cited by Peking as one of three obstacles to normalized Sino-Soviet relations. The others are Moscow's support for Vietnamese troops in Cambodia and the Soviet military *build-up* along China's northern borders.

Labour says Tory attacks on BBC are 'pre-election intimidation'

LONDON (AP). – The British Broadcasting Corp. is under attack at home, battered by costly libel suits and accused by the governing Conservative Party of biased and inaccurate television news reporting.

A formal, 21-page dossier of complaint delivered last week focused on the April 15 U.S. bombing of Libya and the April 17 attempt to blow up an airliner in London, and described the BBC coverage as "riddled with inaccuracy, innuendo and imbalance."

The confrontation is the climax of years of accusations by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's conservatives that the BBC has left-wing or anti-British bias.

It has raised fundamental questions about the relationship between the *publicly funded corporation,* which cherishes its indepedence, and the government, which controls *its* capacity to raise money and appoints its board of governors.

Critics charged that the complaint, laid by Conservative Party Chairman Norman Tebbit, was an attempt to intimidate the BBC into giving Thatcher sympathetic coverage leading up to the next general election. The election must be held by mid-1988, but may be held next year.

"It's partial, it's prejudiced and it's part of an *attempt* to bully the BBC," said Labour Party lawmaker Austin Mitchell, a former TV journalist.

Prime Minister Thatcher.

Tebbit maintained the BBC TV coverage of the Libyan raid, which Britain alone supported, was a "mixture of news, views, speculation, error and uncritical carriage of Libyan propaganda."

The April 17 newscast reported that two British hostages had been murdered in Lebanon and a Jordanian terrorist had attemped to blow up an El Al Jumbo jet at *London's* Heathrow Airport. It began: "Britain is paying the price for supporting America's attack on Libya."

Tebbit described this as an "inexcusable departure from straightforward news coverage."

The BBC's run-ins with governments go back over decades. Its trouble with Thatcher started early and has been sustained. She told the BBC to "put its house in order" when, two months after she came to power in *May 1979, it screened the* takeover of a Northern Ireland village *by the Irish Republican Army.* She charged the BBC with colluding *with the outlawed organization.*

During the 1982 Falkland Islands War against Argentina, Thatcher accused the BBC of not putting Britain's case forcefully enough by giving equal airing to British and Argentine claims.

In perhaps the most serious dispute, BBC journalists struck for 24 hours in August last year after the corporation withdrew a programme on Northern Ireland because government ministers said it "gave succour" to terrorists. The programme, which included an interview with a *man said to be a former IRA leader,* was later re-edited and broadcast.

Opposition boycotts Tunisian elections

TUNIS (Reuter). – Tunisians voted yesterday in general elections boycotted by the opposition and certain to result in an overwhelming victory for President Habib Bourguiba's ruling Destourian Socialist Party (PSD).

The poll is the first since an experimental vote five years ago, when opposition parties were allowed to *challenge Bourguiba's party for the* first time in more than 20 years. But *they won* no seats and denounced the ballot as rigged.

This time opposition groups have boycotted the election in protest against disqualification of their candidates, arrest of their supporters and bans on their publications.

To
Prof. Michael L. Klein
Dean of Hebrew Union College
and to
Rabbi Richard G. Hirsch
Executive Director, World Union for Progressive Judaism

Heartfelt Congratulations
on the completion of the first phase
of the Jerusalem campus.

Moshe Safdie
Avi Arenson
Menachem Zelinger

no078-05-F24

TOUR VA'ALEH
W.Z.O. Aliyah and Absorption Dept.
invites **visitors from abroad** to a
ONE DAY TOUR OF CENTRAL GALILEE
(visiting Carmiel and the Segev area)
ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1986
departing from Tel Aviv.
The charge for the trip is equivalent to $5.50
which covers the cost of lunch
For details and registration call 258311, ext. 48 or 266842, or come to
12 Kaplan Street, Tel Aviv, 6th floor, room 602.
Office hours: Sunday — Thursday, 8 a.m.–2 p.m.; Friday 8 a.m.–12 noon
and for all aliya enquiries.

Hebrew Union College — Jewish Institute of Religion

Gala Week Of Dedications
אירועי חנוכת הבית
3-8.11.1986 א׳-ו׳ בחשון תשמ״ז

World Union for Progressive Judaism

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Monday, November 3
2 p.m. — Opening Convocation and tour of site

Tuesday, November 4
9 a.m. — * HUC-JIR Meeting of the Board of Governors
9:30 a.m. — Seminar for non-Board Members on "The Year in Israel Experience"
11:30 a.m. — Dedication Ceremonies of the expanded campus of the Jerusalem School, Hebrew Union College — Jewish Institute of Religion
Speakers:
H.E. Thomas R. Pickering, The Ambassador of the United States,
The Honorable Simcha Dinitz, MK
8:30 p.m. *Henry Crown Hall,* Jerusalem Theatre — Academic Convocation
Conferring of Doctor of Humane Letters upon Mayor Teddy Kollek
Address: The Honorable Shimon Peres, Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs

Wednesday, November 5
9 a.m. — Symposium on "Religion and State in Israel"
Speakers: Minister Ya'acov Tsur
Shulamit Aloni, MK
Rabbi Menahem Hacohen, MK
Yitzhak Mayer
Ehud Olmert MK
Rabbi Mordechai Rotem
2:30 p.m. — * *Meeting of WUPJ of Governing Body*

Thursday, November 6
9 a.m. — Israel Movement for Progressive Judaism "Our Program for the Future"
11:30 a.m. — Dedication Ceremony "Beit Shmuel" Youth Center Hostel in memory of Samuel Ungerleider
Speakers:
Arye Dulzin, *Chairman,* Jewish Agency Executive
Avraham Harman, Chancellor, The Hebrew University
4 p.m. — * Ordination Ceremony HUC Israel Rabbinic Program
7:30 p.m. The Knesset — * Gala Banquet
Guest Speaker:
The Honorable Yitzhak Shamir
Prime Minister of Israel

Friday, November 7
5:30 p.m. — Kabbalat Shabbat Services
7 p.m. King David Hotel — * Shabbat Eve Dinner

Saturday, November 8
10 a.m. — Shabbat Morning Services and Kiddush

All events will take place at the HUC Campus unless otherwise stated.
* By invitation only

Levy for Herut No. 2 slot

By SARAH HONIG

TEL AVIV. – Prime Minister Shamir and Deputy Premier David Levy are reported close to a resolution of the internal dispute in Herut which would officially put Levy in the party's number-two slot.

Indications to this effect have come from a number of party sources who all agree that the understanding the two have reached will place Shamir unchallenged in the duel role of party chairman and chairman of the party executive. Levy will become acting party chairman and acting executive chairman, making him the de facto number-two man and clearly above the two other claimants to Shamir's mantle – Industry Minister Ariel Sharon, and Shamir's own preferred heir – Minister without Portfolio Moshe Arens.

The deal, arranged by Shamir and Levy without consulting with Sharon, would make Sharon chairman of the party central committee executive and Arens chairman of the party secreteriat, the highest Herut executive forum.

All this, however, does not yet mean that the second session of the aborted party convention is imminent. Sharon and Arens are unhappy about the advantages Levy will reap as the acknowledged number-two man and the two have formed an ad hoc association forged by mutual interests.

Shamir wants Levy to stop opposing the immediate merger of Herut with the Liberals according to terms agreed to last year.

Levy is still making trouble by demanding that one of his supporters get the job promised to either Sharon or Arens, but Shamir is insisting that all four top Herut figures get top party positions. Levy at the moment is seen intent on neutralizing Sharon and evicting him from influential party posts. The ad hoc Levy-Sharon alliance of the last convention disintegrated soon after it broke up last February.

Levy now wants control of the party divided equally between himself and Shamir. The Shamir side says that giving Levy 50 per cent is out of all proportion to his real strength.

Liberal centre on verge of collapse

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Correpondent

TEL AVIV. – Sources in the troubled new Liberal Centre Party foresee its imminent disintegration and predict that Mayor Shlomo Lahat will announce "any day now" that he is quitting the party.

Lahat already shook the party when he announced recently that he was leaving its number-one slot and that he considered the party a failure.

Lahat blames the party's failure on former energy minister Yitzhak Berman, who in turn accuses Lahat of a dictatorial bent. Berman thinks the party still has a future in partnership with other centrist groupings such as Shinui or the Independent Liberals, now part of Labour.

The internal squabbles, however, are already taking their toll and some LCP founders are heading back to the Liberal wing of the Likud from which they bolted. Tel Aviv Deputy Mayor Yitzhak Caspi is one and Rehovot Mayor Yehezkel Harmelech is reported to be negotiating his way back as well. Liberal sources expect former deputy finance minister Yehezkel Flomin to re-join their party as well.

One of the photographs which appear in an album to be presented by President Herzog to the Australian War Memorial in Canberra on Wednesday. Australian and New Zealand soldiers who fell in action during WWI lie buried in war cemeteries in Beersheba and Jerusalem.

Psychological breakthrough

Herzog off to S. Pacific

By GREER FAY CASHMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

President and Mrs. Herzog left Israel last night on a state visit to Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, the Philippines and Singapore.

The visit is regarded by the Foreign Ministry as a significant psychological breakthrough in relations between Israel and South Pacific nations. While Israel busied itself with courting the African states, the Soviets, Libya and the PLO were active in the South Pacific and the Far East. The presidential visit, Jerusalem hopes, will dissipate some of the anti-Israel influences.

Herzog's entourage includes Foreign Ministry Deputy Director-General Hanan Bar-On, Assistant Director-General Avi Primor and Zohar Raz, Israel's ambassador-designate to Fiji. Also accompanying the president will be 23 press people.

The umbrella organisation of ITV's staff committees decided that the TV crew should have its cake and eat it, too. Not content with having the Broadcasting Authority foot the bill for flight tickets, travel tax, hotels and sundry expenses, the *organization insisted* that unless the team receives overtime pay, it will not travel with the president.

A compromise was reached whereby the team would work only on the ground and not in the air. They include Hebrew and Arabic political reporters Yigal Goren and Meir Cohen; and three technicians.

Among the gifts which the president is taking with him is a photo album which he is to present on Wednesday to the custodians of the Australian War Memorial in Canberra. The album contains a photograph of the Anzac Memorial lookout tower near Kibbutz Be'eri and gravestones in the war cemeteries in Jerusalem and Beersheba where Australian soldiers who fought with the Allied armies in World War I lie buried.

One of the headstones photographed in Beersheba is that of Second Lieutenant E.W.D.H. Dawson of the 3rd Australian Battalion Imperial Camel Corps who fell in battle on November 6, 1917. The anniversary of his death coincides with the presentation of the album.

At yesterday's farewell ceremony at Beit Hanassi attended by the prime minister, the vice premier, cabinet ministers, representatives of the diplomatic corps, spiritual leaders and other dignitaries, Herzog underlined the political and economic potential of the visit.

He said that the message he would be delivering is Israel's commitment to peace, freedom and the advancement of humanity.

Aware that the Jewish communities in most of the countries to which he is going are awaiting his visit with eager anticipation, Herzog said that it was his intention to encourage them to entensify their Jewish education, strengthen their links with Zionism and Israel and above all to increase aliya.

It was the first time that a state ceremony of this kind was held at Beit Hanassi. Herzog decided that Jerusalem was a more appropriate official departure point than the airport.

The war of words in Tel Aviv's battleground

Tel Aviv Tel Aviv
Robert Rosenberg

The battlefields on which Tel Aviv's literary cliques conduct their wars are in the pages of certain newspapers and around the tables of *certain* cafes.

Like the debates of politicians, the battles over the condition of the written word in Israel may be couched in the rhetoric of ideology and belief, but it is the discomforting intimacy of gossip, inevitable in any country not much bigger than a mid-size American or European city, which detemines the strategies of ceasefires, truces and all-out war.

One group gathers forces at Stern, a *yekke* cafe on north Dizengoff.

Another meets at The Sifria, a vegetarian wicker-and-ferns cafe/bar off Ibn Gvirol.

Yet another group occupies Tamar, an old-style Tel Aviv cafe not far from the *Davar* offices on Rehov Shenkin.

And one group stays at home, which in certain Tel Aviv circles is the ultimate snobbery.

Among recent firefights have been the well-written Yair Garbuz-Anton Shamas exchanges over the meaning of the murder of a drunken Jerusalem restaurateur by his Arab worker; David Avidan's attack on the Russian intelligentsia a weekend earlier in *Ha'aretz*, and the Amos Kenan-Dahn Ben-Amotz fistfight.

Fistfight?

Well, according to independent eyewitness accounts, it was Kenan, somewhat inebriated, who a few weeks ago attacked Ben-Amotz, also somewhat under the influence, during a Friday afternoon waltz, tango and rhumba session at Bonanza. The provocation remains a mystery to all except Kenan, who's not talking, and Ben-Amotz, who is feigning innocence.

One eyewitness said that Kenan, who is half Ben-Amotz's size, leaped onto the back of his adversary and tried to pummel him.

Ben-Amotz was knocked to the floor, a dangerous position for anybody in a room packed with aging and somewhat drunken former generals, Independence War-era poets, and their similarly aging girlfriends. There was much brouhaha and general gaiety, and the fight was on.

Both men do something that most writers in this country seem to think is beneath a literary figure – they write clearly, in the language that people speak.

While most of the literary world seems to be creating a High Hebrew set apart from Low Hebrew, Ben-Amotz and Kenan have made from spoken Hebrew a popular literature that is also literate.

Their simmering feud goes back a long way in the short history of Tel Aviv.

The two may claim to despise each other because of what Kenan believes is Ben-Amotz's vulgarity and egoism, and what Ben-Amotz sees as Kenan's false altruism and self-righteousness.

There's also the historical fact of Ben-Amotz being a Palmahnik and Kenan a Lehi man, a fact that has, elsewhere in the last decade, had an impact on other spheres of public life. Yet both are smack-bang in the middle of what's called "the leftist media mafia."

The Bonanza Debacle (Kenan was also toppled to the floor, and both men, despite autobiographical claims of soldierly skills even unto the years past middle age, had to be helped up) might have been quickly forgotten, except that in his weekend column in *Hadashot*, Ben-Amotz came close to challenging Kenan to a duel, and described his rival from *Yediot Aharonot* as an out-of-control alcoholic.

Now because of the small size of Tel Aviv, it is impossible to avoid somebody, especially somebody you want to avoid.

And literary giants or not, neither Kenan nor Ben-Amotz would budge from their Friday morning drinks at the restaurant at Beit Sokolow, the Journalist's Association headquarters.

Last Friday, Ben-Amotz wrote a two-page piece about Kenan's drinking and his Lehi (and therefore Deir Yassin) links, and published a brief letter Kenan had written him apologizing for the Bonanza incident.

In that letter, Kenan used one line to apologize and five lines to explain that his embarrassment was made even greater because he had violated his own vow unequivocally to ignore Ben-Amotz.

Actually, as Ben-Amotz wrote, Kenan's newspaper, *Yediot Ahronot*, won't let Kenan do in his column what Ben-Amotz does in his – create a platform for the private battles that make up the real news of the day.

Maybe next week Ben-Amotz will challenge Kenan to a duel.

Or maybe Kenan will do the challenging.

Either way, the saga wil likely continue for years. After all, a long memory is the stuff politics is made from.

Prices of heavy fuel increased

Prices of heavy fuel for industry rose at midnight last night. The price increases, announced by the Energy Ministry, range from 5.3 to 12.5 per cent and affect industry and the Israel Electric Corporation.

The new prices, a result of the Energy Ministry's monthly indexing, reflect recent increases in the cost of crude oil on the world market. Despite the recent price fluctations, Energy Minister Moshe Shahal said he believes the cost of crude oil will decline in the coming months.

As of midnight, large industrial users will pay $145.38 per ton of heavy fuel, while other industrial users will pay $161.42 per ton, an increase of 12.5 per cent from last month's price.

The Israel Electric Corporation will pay $120.01 for each ton of heavy fuel, up 5.3 per cent from last month. (Itim).

GAMLA. – Entrance to the Gamla ruins in the Golan, until now free, will now cost NIS 1.5 per adult and 75 agorot for children below the age of 18, the Nature Reserves Authority has announced.

Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev presents to the press Aluf David Maimon, whose appointment as Prisons Service commissioner was approved yesterday by the cabinet. Maimon is to replace Rafi Suissa, who resigned in September. (Isaac Harari)

Smorgasbord of issues in U.S. Congress elections

WASHINGTON (Reuter). – Americans will get a chance to vote for new lotteries, limit abortions, quarantine Aids victims or declare English their official language in a smorgasbord of issues posed in election-day propositions.

The "direct democracy" system of using referenda to let citizens choose what they, not the state legislatures, want this year has the usual array of left-wing right-wing topics on the ballot, plus a few new twists.

There are 226 propositions in 43 states being put to a vote in tomorrow's congressional elections. With just hours to go before the balloting, there is general accord among political experts that the Democrats are likely to pick up Republican-held seats in Florida, Maryland, and Nevada and to hold a closely contested seat in Louisiana.

The Republicans are almost universally ex*pected to win the Missouri seat now held by* retiring Democrat Thomas Eagleton.

If those analyses prove correct, the odds in the overall Senate contest would swing in the Democrats' favour because they would need to win just four of the remaining nine races rated even. Seven of those close contests are for Republican-held seats. The only Democratic seats on the embattled list are in California and Colorado.

Such a result would leave President Ronald Reagan's Republicans barely in control of the 100-seat Senate, by a margin so slender as to pose the president constant problems during his last two years in office. Republicans now have a 53-47 edge in the senate.

Reagan, barred by law from another term as president, has placed his prestige on the line in recent days by exhorting voters in 14 states to vote for him one last time by keeping his *Republican party in firm control of the senate.*

Innovative election issues are the order of the day, particularly in Oregan, where a record 16 propositions are on the November 4 ballot. Voters are being asked, for example, to permit anyone older than 18 to possess or grow marijuana without criminal penalty. Alaska has a similar bill on its books.

They are also being asked to decide to shut down a nuclear power plant owned by the Portland General Electric Co., a proposal that gained momentum following the Soviet nuclear disaster this year at Chernobyl.

Oregon *would* also be declared a *nuclear-free* zone under another proposition, the only such initiative in any of the 50 states.

In California, among 13 issues being put to the test, a major question is whether doctors must report the names of anyone diagnosed as a carrier of the Aids virus and whether the state *can confine them in quarantine.*

Californians will also vote on designating English as the state's official language, a move that would limit the use of Spanish and other languages in a region with substantial Hispanic and Asian populations, who are angered that this would encourage bigotry.

Elsewhere, the issues cut a more traditional path.

Four states – Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Arkansas and Oregon – have ballot propositions setting restrictions and limiting state funds for abortion, an emotional issue which is constantly being fought over in the courts.

Six states – Idaho, North and South Dakota, Kansas, Montana and Florida – are considering state lotteries to raise money for government programmes. If approved, that would bring to 28 states and the District of Columbia the jurisdictions that have legal lotteries.

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

Unsafe deposit boxes

ASHDOD (Itim). – At least 15 people have been robbed of some $600,000 from their safety-deposit boxes, according to complaints filed with police last week.

Police estimate that thieves may have got away with twice that amount in foreign currency and jewelry, but expect that some of the victims will not come forward.

The thefts were uncovered last week when customers in two bank branches went to their safety-deposit boxes and found them empty.

The robbers apparently had copies of the keys and used them when let into the vault ostensibly for access to their own boxes.

Police search for missing ex-convict

ASHKELON (Itim). – The family of former prisoner Leon Sharvit, 25, has complained to the Ashkelon police that he has been missing for the past fortnight.

Sharvit has been in and out of prison for the past 10 years. He was paroled from his last prison term half a year ago, and has since been unemployed. The police have set up a team to search for Sharvit.

Swindler back to U.S.

Jerusalem's District Court last week ordered Abraham Gordon-Wolfson to be extradited to the U.S. where he has been sentenced to 20 years imprisonment for defrauding 4,000 Americans of $56 million.

In giving his decision, Judge Zvi Cohen noted that Wolfson left the U.S. for Israel four days before a Florida court sentenced him last February.

Back to work order for Migdal employees

TEL AVIV (Itim). – The regional labour court yesterday issued a temporary injuction ordering the employees of the Migdal Insurance Company to return to orderly work. The court ordered the management and the workers to resume negotiations on their labour dispute and to report back to the court on November 9.

The workers' representatives said that the employees had walked off the job spontaneously last Thursday immediately after having received their salary slips. Their pay had been docked without prior warning for walking off the job for one day last month.

'Terrorism in the eye of the media'

"Terrorism in the eyes of the media" is one of the issues to be discussed in the Knesset building this week, between the parliamentary and public-relations commission of the Council of Europe, and the MKs who represent Israel on the Council of Europe.

The Council of Europe delegation, headed by Donald Coleman of Britain, will hold two days of discussions and lectures in the Knesset, with Sara Doron and Dan Meridor (Likud) and Shevach Weiss and Jacques Amir (Alignment).

They will tour Jerusalem, visit Yad Vashem and inspect an immigrant-absorption centre.

JNF's non-Jewish connection in UK

By JOEL REBIBO
For the Jerusalem Post

In Britain, fully half of the requests for educational material on Israel come from non-Jewish schools, reports Eddie Brown, president of Great Britain and Ireland Jewish National Fund.

Brown, here for a week-long President's Mission, recognizes the role of non-Jews in Israel's development. Of particular interest to Brown is Galilee, where forests dedicated to Churchill, the royal family, Mountbatten and Balfour are located.

"Our aim is to develop this area, to plant new forests, build new playgrounds and establish a Jewish presence," says Brown.

He also sees the forest as a means of bringing Jews and Arabs together. "Creating recreational areas fosters better understanding and works towards peace," he says. "The Mountbatten forest is used by Moslems on Friday, Jews on Saturday, Christians on Sunday. JNF crews come to clean up on Monday."

JNF work in bringing people together can extend to the financial and moral support by non-Jews for its projects. "For them [non-Jews], the link is religious, biblical," explains Brown. "They want a connection to the Holy Land."

For Terence Prittie, a journalist who became an unofficial spokesman for Israel before his death last year, the link went beyond the Bible and the land.

"Terence was a correspondent in Germany before the war broke out, and one of the first to enter the camps when it was over," explains his nephew, the Hon. Francis Prittie, who is here with the JNF Mission. "Also, his Irish roots made him aware of the position of a smaller country."

Another grove in the Herzog forest was planted last week in memory of Sir Anthony Berry, a member of the Conservative Friends of Israel and a founding member of the Enfield Anglo-Israel Friendship League.

Berry, a British MP who was killed by an Irish Republican Army terrorist bomb at Brighton in October 1984, was active in the cause of Soviet Jewry.

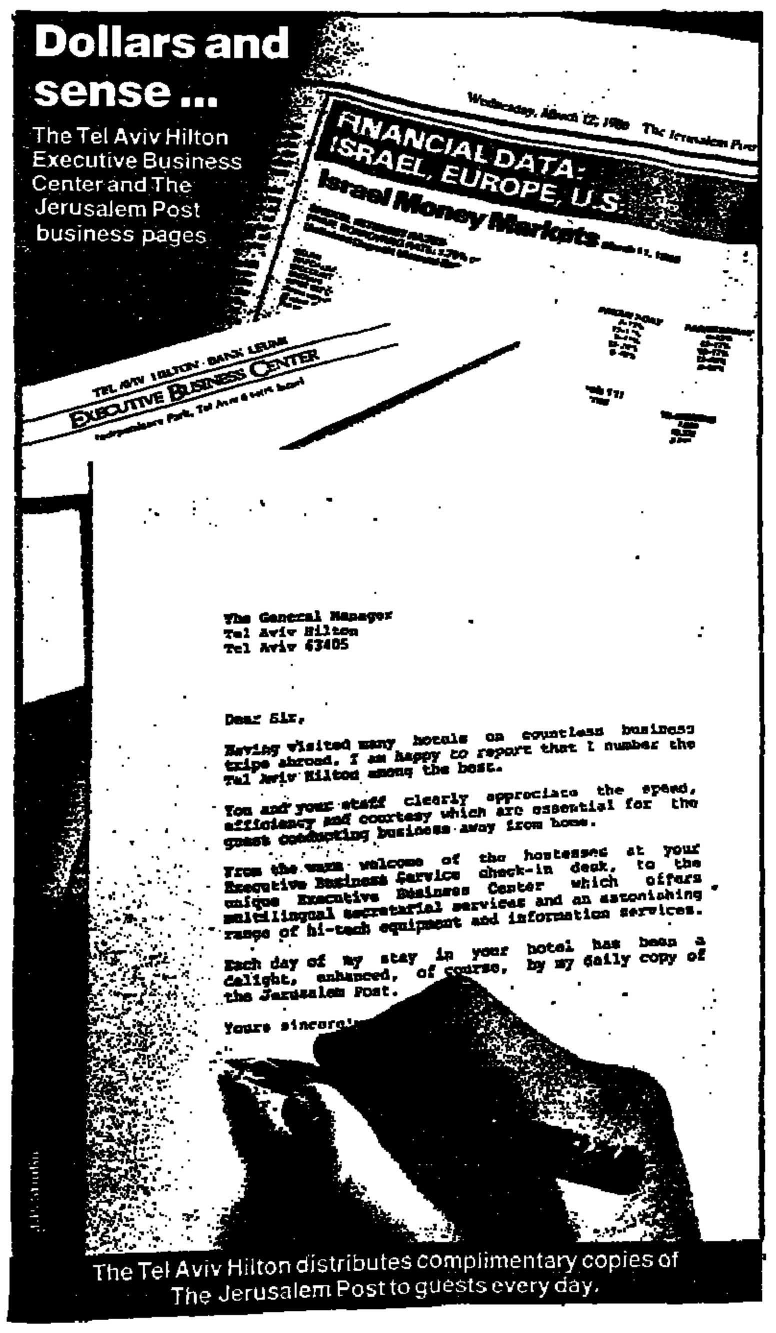
Prittie and Berry were not blind to Israel's shortcomings. Ayala Kaplan, head of public relations for JNF in Great Britain recalls a time when Prittie went up against the bureaucracy and lost.

Prittie, who had visited the country on dozens of occasions to research his books, was once stopped *by an airport clerk who demanded to* know if Prittie knew anyone in Israel.

Prittie pointed to all of the visas that had been stamped in the back of his passport, but the clerk insisted on names.

"I didn't have time, so I thought I'd start at the top," Prittie later told Kaplan: the prime minister, the defence minister, the foreign minister and much of the cabinet.

The clerk was incredulous and Prittie was sent off to a room where he was stripped and searched.


Dollars and sense ...

The Tel Aviv Hilton Executive Business Center and The Jerusalem Post business pages

The General Manager
Tel Aviv Hilton
Tel Aviv 63405

Dear Sir,

Having visited many hotels on countless business trips abroad, I am happy to report that I number the Tel Aviv Hilton among the best.

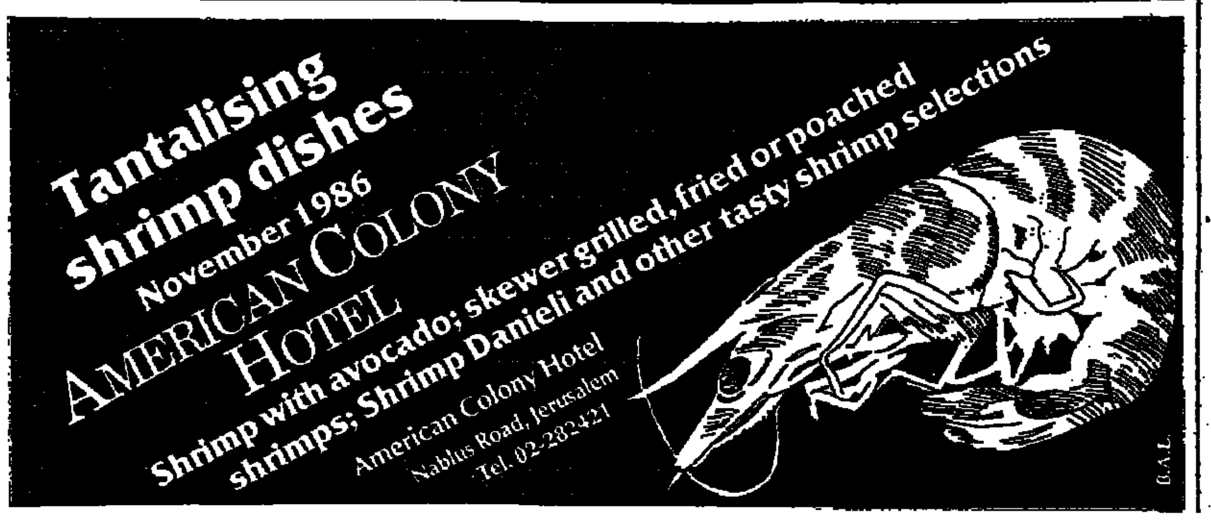
You and your staff clearly appreciate the speed, efficiency and courtesy which are essential for the guest conducting business away from home.

From the warm welcome of the hostesses at your check-in desk, to the Executive Business Service Center which offers unique Executive Business services and an astonishing multilingual secretarial services and information services. range of hi-tech equipment

Each day of my stay in your hotel has been a delight, enhanced, of course, by my daily copy of the Jerusalem Post.

Yours sincerely

The Tel Aviv Hilton distributes complimentary copies of The Jerusalem Post to guests every day.
Wednesday, March 12, 1986 The Jerusalem Post
FINANCIAL DATA: ISRAEL, EUROPE, U.S.
Israel Money Markets
TEL AVIV HILTON · BANK LEUMI
EXECUTIVE BUSINESS CENTER


Tantalising shrimp dishes
November 1986
AMERICAN COLONY HOTEL
Shrimp with avocado; skewer grilled, fried or poached shrimps; Shrimp Danieli and other tasty shrimp selections
American Colony Hotel
Nablus Road, Jerusalem
Tel. 02-282421

עליית הנוער

The Department of Youth Aliyah
and the Children in its care
extend a warm welcome
to all delegates to the

YOUTH ALIYAH
European Conference

The public is invited to the festive
Opening Session
Today, Monday, November 3, at 7:30 p.m.
at the Rebecca Crown Auditorium,
Jerusalem Theatre.

Uri Gordon,
Head of Youth Aliyah

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Vol. CXXXVI—No. 46,946

Sunday, November 2, 1986

The New York Times

WEEKLY REVIEW

Printed and distributed
in Israel
in association with
The Jerusalem Post

Copyright © 1986 The New York Times

Looking Ahead

An Off Year For Serious Issues, But Not for Impact

Randy Jones

By R.W. APPLE Jr.

FARGO, N.D.

The electorate will deliver its verdict Tuesday after a paradoxical political campaign — a campaign in which great national and international issues played no large part, a campaign that aroused so little public interest that it seems likely to produce the smallest turnout on record, a campaign that will nevertheless do much to shape the political landscape for the next two years and beyond.

As political commercials (most of them bitingly negative) monopolized the television screens of the nation, President Reagan neared the end of his own last hurrah, an exhausting series of trips into states where Republican Senate candidates found themselves hard pressed. Few recent presidents have worked so hard in an off-year election, and the new stops being added to the Presidential schedule right up to the end reflected just how many cliffhangers there were.

A half-dozen Senate races, including both of those here in the Dakotas, were close enough so that the final weekend's campaigning, plus Election Day get-out-the-vote drives, could prove decisive.

"Every once in a while," said Mervin Field, the California pollster, "the political wind blows one kind of pollen or another across the country, and one race comes to resemble many others. This year it was dirty tactics and close elections. Who knows why?"

There is no reason to believe that the outcome of the struggle for the Senate will reveal much about who will win the Presidency in 1988. Off-year elections like these have proven, over the years, to be poor predictors. But by Wednesday morning a good deal more should be known about the layout of the political playing field.

Not much of national interest, it appears, will emerge from the voting for all 435 members of the House of Representatives; the Democrats will still control the House, albeit with a smaller gain than has proved usual in off-year elections for the party not holding the White House. It is hard to see how the results will have much impact on the White House hopes of men like Representatives Jack Kemp, Republican of Buffalo, or Richard A. Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri.

But the gubernatorial elections are a different matter. Here the Republicans seem likely to gain a half-dozen or so offices. If partisan realignment in the South has gone as far as the party contends, states like Alabama and Florida may elect Republicans, who would have a chance to build their parties in the next two years. Elsewhere, Republican takeovers will have implications for the Presidential primaries and for reapportionment.

In New York State, Governor Cuomo has a chance to win by the largest margin of any governor in the state's history; if he does, he will be under even more pressure than he already is to run for President.

But the Senate is the big game this year. In California, Mr. Field's final poll showed the Democratic incumbent, Senator Allen Cranston, and Representative Ed Zschau, his Republican challenger, dead even among those likely to vote — a big surprise, since Mr. Cranston had led for months. In Colorado, according to some polls, Representative Timothy E. Wirth, a Democrat, suddenly pulled out to a 6-point lead over Representative Ken Kramer, a Republican, after they had been deadlocked for months. Those two races — and those in Missouri, where the Republican leads, and in Louisiana, where the Democrat leads — count for more than most because they represent the Republicans' only real prospects to pick up Democratic seats.

What If Democrats Control Senate?

The Democrats need a net gain of four to take control, and their chance of reaching that figure depends heavily on how many losses they must offset.

Polls show they are close — close enough to have propelled Mr. Reagan onto the campaign trail. A Senate in Democratic hands could dent the President's prestige, and Democratic committee chairmen could rob the Administration of the chance to make a strong record for the 1988 Republican nominee to run on. But would that happen? Between 1947 and 1949, a weak Harry S. Truman did all right with a Republican Congress; Dwight D. Eisenhower found he could get along with Lyndon B. Johnson as Senate Majority Leader; Richard M. Nixon coexisted amiably with Mike Mansfield. And none of those Presidents was as popular as Ronald Reagan.

It is also worth remembering that Mr. Reagan has taken his lumps on Capitol Hill, even with a Republican Senate. According to Congressional Quarterly, he has won only 56.5 per cent of the roll-call votes "on issues for which he clearly had staked a position" — the poorest record since that of President Ford 10 years ago.

A Democratic Senate might make it easier for some Democratic dark horses such as Senators Bill Bradley of New Jersey and Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware to command national attention. The spotlight would turn away from Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, who would no longer be the majority leader, but that might leave him more time to campaign. If, on the other hand, the Republicans maintain control of the Senate, it could boost Vice President Bush's chances of succeeding Mr. Reagan. Or at least so thinks Robert Teeter, one of the leading Republican campaign advisers.

Perhaps no one has as much at stake as Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada, who is retiring to position himself for a possible run for President. The man he drafted to be his successor, former Representative Jim Santini, is trailing; it will be bad for Mr. Laxalt if he loses, worse if that is the loss that costs the Republicans control, because Mr. Laxalt could without doubt have won easily.

A flock of other questions will be answered, after a fashion, by this week's results: Is the religious right a spent force? Will other centrist Democrats spring up to join Charles S. Robb and Sam Nunn and Bruce E. Babbitt? Are women really on the verge of a breakthrough in their quest for high political office?

In 1988 such considerations will mean more, because the dominant figure of Ronald Reagan will no longer bestride the stage. No matter what happens on Tuesday, this is it for the Gipper — although given Mr. Reagan's metabolism, his popularity and his commitment to his programs, it would not be astonishing to see him out stumping for the Republican ticket two years hence.

In Summary

Yamani, the Sheik Of OPEC, Gets His Walking Papers

The most prominent, and possibly most influential official in the Arab oil industry, Sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani, was dismissed last week by King Fahd of Saudi Arabia.

The immediate effect of the dismissal was a surge in the price of oil, but there was no indication whether the rise would stick or whether it would be translated into increases in the price of gasoline or other fuels.

Sheik Yamani, a wealthy Harvard-trained lawyer, is a commoner who started working for the Saudi royal family in 1958. He led Arab efforts to control oil resources and prices and became the Saudi oil minister in 1962. His reputation spread in the early 1970's, when he was instrumental in moving the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to quadruple the price of crude oil.

In the last two years, Sheik Yamani also engineered an OPEC policy of production quotas that had the effect of forcing prices down, causing severe problems for oil-producing countries.

Some industry analysts said the reduced income moved Iran, which needs vast sums for its war with Iraq, to complain to King Fahd about the Yamani policy. The analysts also said the royal family thought Sheik Yamani had assumed too much independent power. The pressure from the radical Moslem regime in Iran on the conservative court of King Fahd was said to have been a factor in his ouster.

United Press International

Sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani

Some industry analysts said Sheik Yamani, who is 56 years old, had been at odds with the official who was named by the King to take over his duties: Hisham Nazer, the planning minister, who was also educated in the United States — at the University of California at Los Angeles. He is 54 years old.

Sheik Yamani was said to have recently favored a policy of controlling oil production as means to control its price. Mr. Nazer was said to have been a stronger advocate of setting prices directly. Indeed, the day after he replaced the sheik, Mr. Nazer called for an OPEC meeting to try to raise oil prices, which, analysts said, might be difficult to achieve. One analyst said the dismissal of the sheik implied a Saudi desire for a more rigidly fixed, higher price. But he added, "The king is not interested in destabilizng the market."

Enrile Turns Up The Flame

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's presidential ambitions were frustrated for years by the Philippine strongman, Ferdinand E. Marcos. Now, under the terms of a draft constitution, Mr. Enrile's chance would be postponed for at least six more years while Corazan C. Aquino remains President.

The Defense Minister's impatience was palpable last week as he told a rally of 20,000 Marcos loyalists who chanted "down with Cory" that the country needed "stable, honest and clean" leadership — "a Government beyond suspicion and not affected by corruption."

Mr. Enrile, who has also criticized Mrs. Aquino's attempts to negotiate with the Communist insurgents and her appointments to local offices, is agitating for new presidential elections. He received tactical support last week from Vice President Salvador H. Laurel, another presidential hopeful. Mr. Laurel said that in a plebiscite on the proposed constitution scheduled for January, voters should be asked whether they favor a presidential election in May.

Mr. Laurel, whose Unido party has complained of being short-changed in the eight-month-old Government's political appointments, has also echoed Mr. Enrile's criticisms of the handling of the insurgency.

Yesterday, the largest insurgent group, the Communist New Peoples Army, offered a plan for a 100-day cease-fire that would start next month. The guerrillas' political arm, the National Democratic Front, also called for a limit on police activity against Communists and the disbanding of anti-Communist private armies and certain military units accused of human rights abuses.

Some of Mrs. Aquino's advisers have urged her to lash out at her critics, but her spokesman, Teodoro Benigno, said she "wants the tensions to die down instead of trading barbs." American officials came to her support, and one reportedly told Mr. Enrile that the United States did not like what he was doing.

In Washington, Charles E. Redman, the State Department spokesman, said the Aquino Government "offers the best hope" for achieving "a stable, democratic and prosperous Philippines." The Justice Department, meanwhile, said it was investigating San Francisco real estate deals by Mr. Enrile and his wife to see whether the money had been diverted from American aid.

The Post-Summit Spat Cools Off

After three weeks of dispute and no little confusion over who agreed to what in Iceland, relations between the United States and the Soviet Union seemed to relax a bit.

A senior White House official said Monday that he "would not quarrel" with the Soviet contention that President Reagan had endorsed Mikhail S. Gorbachev's proposal for banning by 1996 all offensive strategic forces, not just ballistic missiles.

But the official said the President's comments at the Reykjavik summit fell far short of a "formal agreement," and the talks ended without time "to get down to the nuts and bolts" of such a ban.

Later in the week, the White House said the Administration would ask the Soviet Union to agree to drastic cuts in medium-range arms despite Moscow's opposition to the President's "Star Wars" space-based missile defense program.

Soviet policy has made any arms control agreement contingent on restricting the development of the defense system, and there was no indication at the talks in Geneva that the Soviet policy was about to change. Secretary of State George P. Shultz and a group of Administration arms control officials plan to pursue the issues with their Russian counterparts in Vienna this week. Mr. Shultz also warned that Soviet human rights abuses might jeoparidze the chances of winning Senate approval of any new arms control agreement.

On another level, an American lawyer, Samuel Pisar, was permitted to speak up in a Soviet court on behalf of five men who had been arrested while celebrating the Jewish holiday of Simhath Torah outside the Moscow Synagogue. The magistrate listened and fined them $75 each, apparently in place of a harsher penalty, but still more than a wrist-slap in a country where the average factory worker's weekly pay is about $60.

Sygma/Urraca

A contra soldier on patrol in Nicaragua.

C.I.A. has $100 million and a point to prove

3

The World

U.S. Will Pay Only $100 Million In U.N. Dues

The United States told Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar last week that it would contribute $100 *million to the United Nations' 1986* budget. The amount is less than half of what the United States is supposed to pay under the United Nations Charter formula based on gross national product.

Still, the contribution is significantly more than was forecast after drastic cuts by Congress that were expected to slash the American contribution by 70 percent, to less than *$60 million.*

In recent weeks, Reagan Administration officials, led by Under Secretary of State John C. Whitehead, began a campaign in Congress to get more money for the organization, arguing that the United Nations was a key forum for American foreign policy interests.

The American decision to pay $100 million was conveyed in a letter from Mr. Whitehead to the Secretary General. It said the decision "indicates that the Administration is considering the request of further appropriations from Congress."

Congressional approval of more *funds was expected to be contingent* on changes in United Nations spending and management practices, which have been criticized by Administration officials and others as lax and profligate.

Mexico Makes A Big Drug Arrest

Under the anti-drug legislation signed by President Reagan last week, a foreign country that is a major drug producer may lose half *its American aid unless the President* certifies that it is trying to discipline itself.

In theory, Mexico, a major producer of illicit drugs used in the United States, is one of the countries eminently eligible to lose aid. And last week Mexican authorities, who say the demand for drugs in the United States compels poor Mexicans to produce them to make a living, *arrested a marijuana grower,* and no peasant at that.

The suspect, Gilberto Ocaña García, is the brother of Samuel Ocaña García, a former Governor of the state of Sonora, which borders Arizona and California. He was charged with drug trafficking in connection with marijuana fields discovered on ranches he owned, according to Mexican officials.

The Mexican Government has been sensitive to charges by Reagan Administration officials that Mexican officials have been involved in the illicit drug trade.

A senior American diplomat in Mexico said: "You have to view this as an important development when someone with family connections like this is arrested. From the point of view of Mexican politics and from *the point of view of the Mexicans'* campaign against drugs, it is significant."

Intrigue Shrouds A Missing Israeli

While Scotland Yard said it had no evidence that he had "come to any harm," speculation grew last week about the whereabouts of a former Israeli technician who gave a British newspaper reports of a secret nuclear installation in the Negev desert.

The technician, Mordechai Vanunu, disappeared from his London hotel Sept. 30. Five days later, The Sunday Times of London published a detailed report on Israel's nuclear facility at Dimona, where Mr. Vanunu worked for 10 years. He told the paper that Israel made nuclear weapons in a subterranean plant there and had stockpiled 100 bombs.

Newsweek magazine reported two weeks ago that the Israeli secret police *had lured Mr. Vanunu on a European* trip and seized him on a yacht in the Mediterranean.

Last week, an Anglican priest who had befriended Mr. Vanunu insisted he had "solid information" that the Israelis were detaining the former technician and preparing to try him for treason. And The Evening Standard, another British newspaper, said that Mr. Vanunu had been kidnapped in London and flown to Israel in a crate.

By the end of the week, Scotland Yard had decided not to investigate further, saying there was no evidence that Mr. Vanunu had been kidnapped anywhere. Several British newspapers had registered skepticism in advance, however, suggesting that Israeli officials planted the abduction-at-sea story to avoid diplomatic problems over an illegal act on British soil.

In Israel, where officials only half-heartedly denied that Mr. Vanunu was in the country, some military analysts speculated that Israeli intelligence had engineered the whole affair to remind Arab governments, particularly Syria, of Israel's nuclear potential.

More Sparring On The Falklands

Britain asserted jurisdiction *within 200 miles of the Falkland Islands* last week and said that it would restrict fishing within 150 miles.

Argentina, which does not recognize Britain's 150-year-old claim to the islands, denounced the move as an "arbitrary attempt" to take territory and resources from Argentina's "national patrimony."

Foreign Minister Dante Caputo *said the 200-mile zone reached into* waters Argentina has historically controlled.

Britain's Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, accused Argentina of "aggressive patrolling" within 200 miles of the islands.

"It's our zone," replied Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena. "The boats are carrying out their normal patrols."

Britain said 600 trawlers, most of them from Eastern Europe, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan, had been depleting Falkland squid, hake and blue whiting this year; only 250 trawlers fished there in 1984.

Sir Geoffrey said Britain had sought an international agreement to conserve the fish, but Argentina had made its own fishing agreements with the Soviet Union and Bulgaria.

Opposition Labor Party members attacked the British announcement, which is to take effect in February, as "extremely provocative."

Britain and Argentina fought a 10-week war over the Falklands, which Argentina calls the Malvinas, in 1982 after Argentine forces landed in the islands, about 300 miles off their shores.

James F. Clarity
and Milt Freudenheim

The numbers from Moscow

After years of withholding data on social and economic conditions, the Soviet Union released several key indicators last week. Here is how they compare with those of the United States.

Birth rate per 1,000 residents

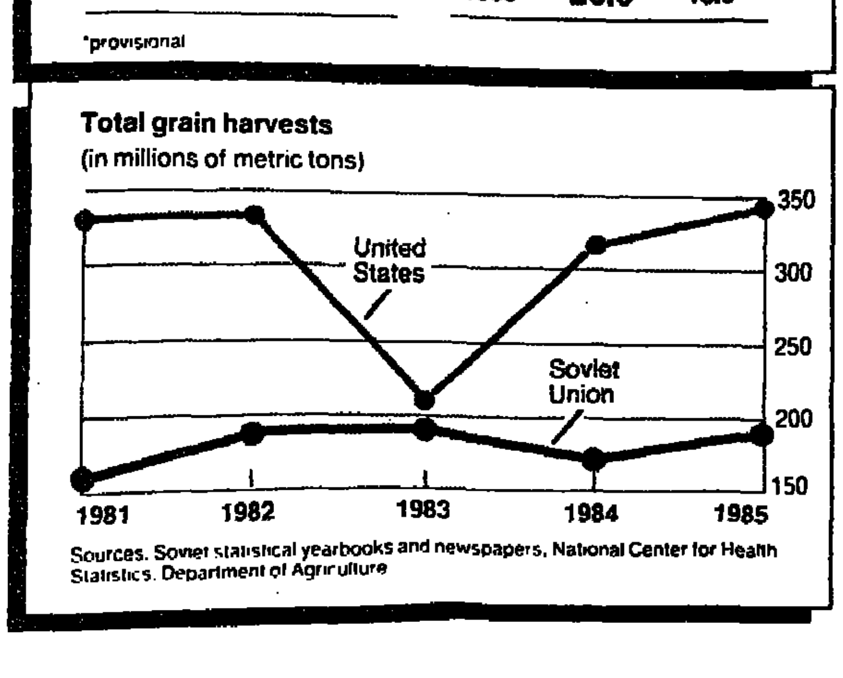
	Soviet Union	United States
1983	**19.8**	15.5
1984	**19.6**	15.5
1985	**19.4**	15.7*

*provisional

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births

	Soviet Union	United States
1983	**25.3**	11.2
1984	**25.9**	10.8
1985	**26.0**	10.6*

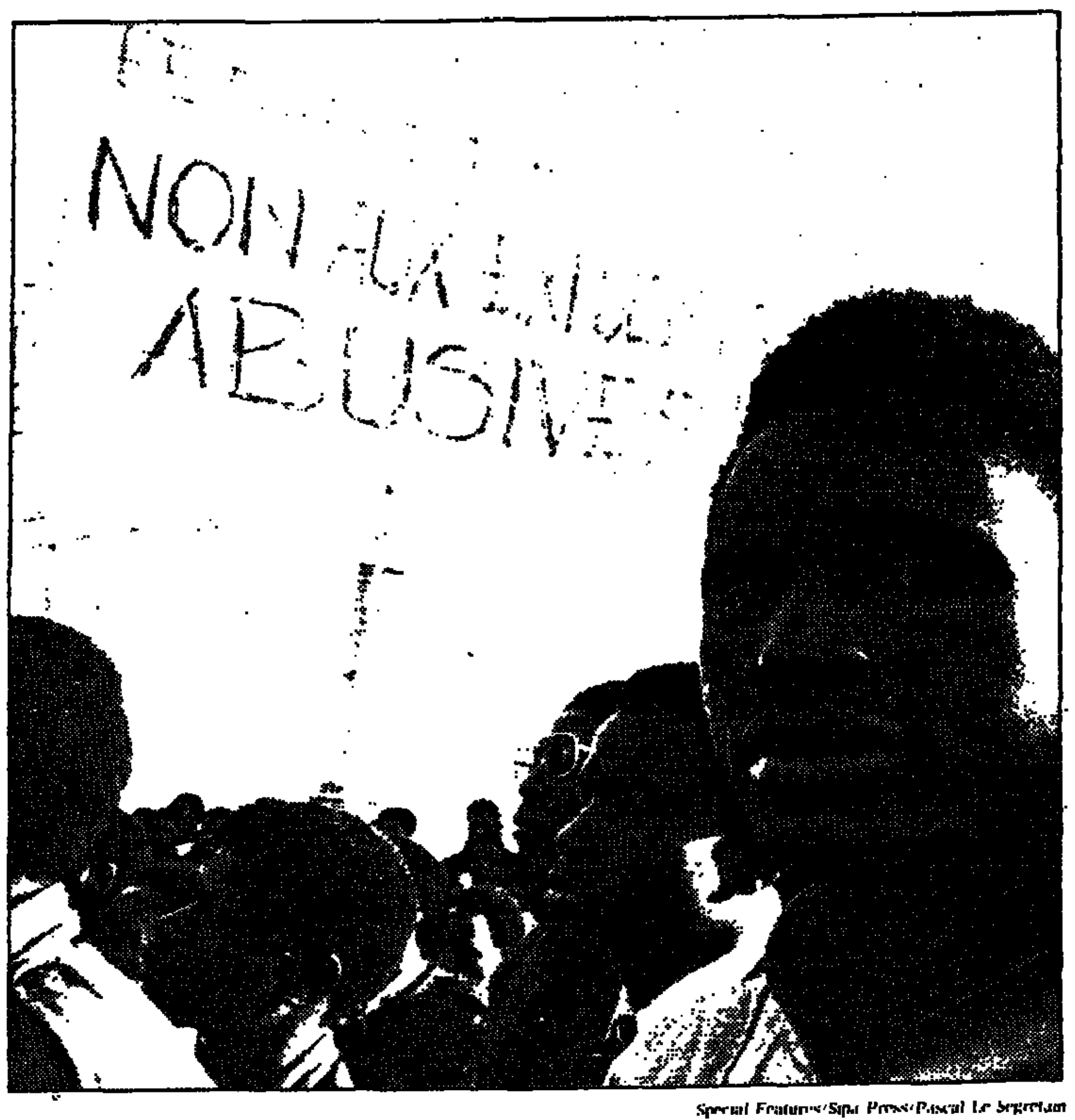
Total grain harvests
(in millions of metric tons)



Sources: Soviet statistical yearbooks and newspapers, National Center for Health Statistics, Department of Agriculture

Hoping to Curb Terrorism, France Has Deported 1,700

Paris Tries Conciliation and Expulsion



Special Features/Sipa Press/Pascal Le Segretain

Demonstrators in Paris last weekend protesting the deportation of 101 Malians from France.

By FRANK J. PRIAL

PARIS

TEN days ago, the French Government *disclosed that since the passage of an* emergency anti-terrorist law in September it had clandestinely deported some 1,700 illegal aliens.

The law, prompted by a succession of terrorist bombings in Paris, authorized the police to bypass traditional judicial restraints in expelling undesirables. Civil rights groups, suspicious of the new Interior Minister, Charles Pasqua, a strong law-and-order advocate, interpreted the law as a convenient way to rid the country of un*desirable immigrants regardless of their possi*ble connection to terrorism. The expulsions were widely criticized in the press but defended by the Government as an important part of its anti-terrorist campaign.

In fact, as it turned out last week, the Government, despite official claims to the contrary, appears to have been moving toward conciliatory deals with Syria, which is widely believed to instigate or support terrorism. Mr. Pasqua, describ*ing the relationship between the French* and Syrian secret services as one of "real cooperation," disclosed that the police in the two countries had been working together for almost a month to head off further bombings here.

France joined 10 other European Community nations Monday in refusing to approve a British-sponsored "European initiative" against Syria. Britain broke off diplomatic relations with Damascus after a British jury convicted a Jordanian, said to have been assisted by Syrian agents, *of attempting to place a bomb aboard an Israeli* airliner in London. The United States and Canada have recalled their ambassadors to Damascus, and West Germany said it would delay sending a new envoy there. Mr. Pasqua ignored Britain's assertion that it had "conclusive evidence" that Syria directed terrorism, except *to describe* Syria as "hurt and shocked" by the allegations.

According to a report in Le Monde, the Paris newspaper, Syria has ordered the terrorists responsible for the Paris attacks, who are based in Lebanon, to end *the bombing until February.* At that time, Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, a terrorist leader whose release the bombers have demanded, comes to trial here.

The Government scoffed at the Le Monde report in *public, but several officials* said confidentially that it probably was true. Le Monde said the French agreed, in exchange for a hiatus in the bombing campaign here, to supply Damascus with much-needed economic aid and, perhaps, arms. The possibility of a multimillion-dollar arms deal with Syria, first discussed by the previous Socialist Government, highlighted once again the feud between President François Mitterrand, a Socialist, and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, whose conservatives took control of the Government last March.

Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Chirac are potential rivals in the 1988 presidential election. Mr. Mitterrand said in Germany Monday that there "should be no compromise with terrorism" and that there was "no question" of arms sales to Syria.

There are those who believe that Mr. Mitterrand may have scored heavily in the turbulence over terrorism. Mr. Chirac is seen by political analysts as gambling on getting two concesssions from the Syrians: *help in freeing the* 10 French hostages still held in Syrian-controlled areas of Lebanon and an end to the bombings in Paris.

If Chirac Fails

If he is successful at either or both, he can expect to be forgiven for dealing with the terrorists and their alleged Syrian bosses, the anlaysts say. If, as some analysts believe, he fails at either or both, his chances of becoming President two years from now, like President Jimmy Carter's in 1980, will have all but disappeared.

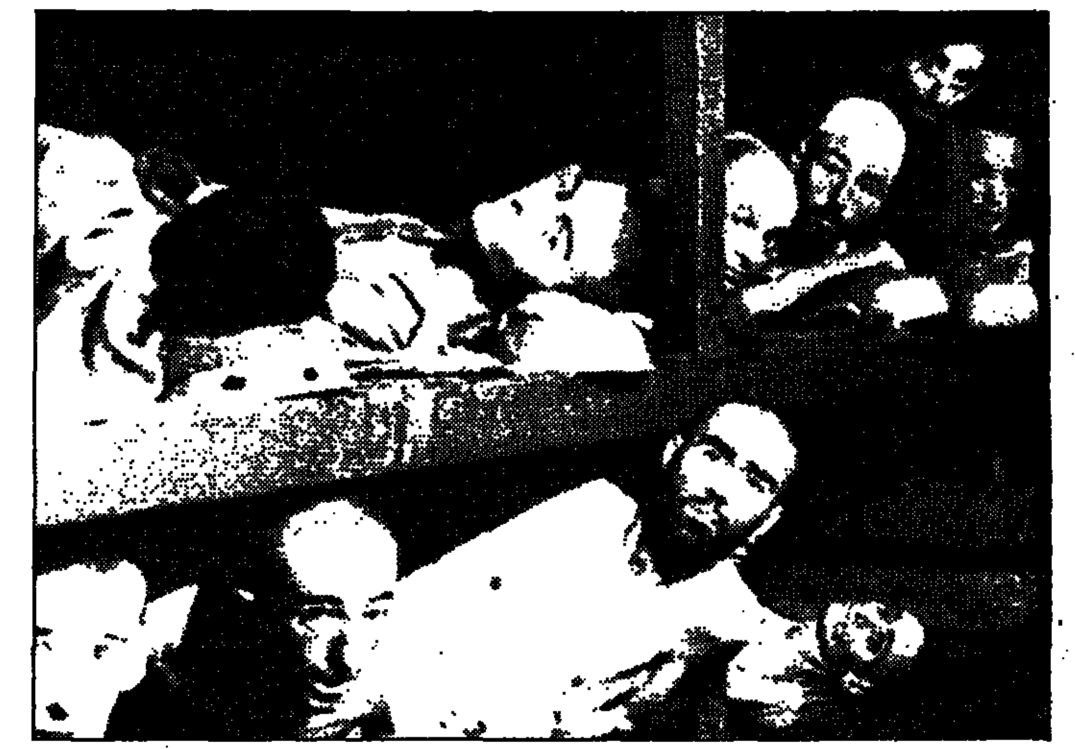
Le Monde also reported that Algeria had relayed a French message to the terrorists saying that Mr. Abdallah probably would be released after his February trial. The reported role of Algeria helps to explain the arrests in France last week of some 20 dissident Algerians who oppose the Government in their homeland.

Under the Sept. 9 law, 101 Malians, most of them accused as drug traffickers, were taken aboard a plane in chains at Orly Airport and *flown to Bamako,* the capital of Mali, where they were turned over to authorities. Yesterday, two bomb explosions caused serious damage at the Government immigration office and the air charter company that had flown the Malians home. A letter received by Agence France-Presse said the French leftist terrorist group, Direct Action, was responsible, protesting the ouster of the Malians and detention of the Algerians.

Mr. Pandraud said the number of illegal residents who had decided to go home on their own *had jumped sharply, but he offered no figures.* He said the expulsions would continue "because in the arrests made so far, we have discovered a number of foreigners who were far more dangerous than we had ever imagined."

A Voice From **Bonn**

'History Cannot Be Shrugged Off'



Associated Press

Elie Wiesel, the winner of the Nobel Peace Prize (at far right on top bunk), **in the Buchenwald concentration camp in April 1945, when the camp was liberated by American troops.**

By MARTIN SUSKIND

BONN

GERMANY in autumn. At this moment, the country should be quivering with tension; emotions should be rising.

The final 100 days before the federal elections in January have begun, and supposedly much is at stake.

Supposedly, we stand at a crossroads: Either *Germany will march onward with the* "every-man-for-himself" conservative creed or we will be summoned back to the path of social justice. Supposedly, we are faced with the question of whether Chancellor Helmut Kohl can cement his *Government's power or* whether his challenger, the Social Democrat Johannes Rau, can tear the power away.

But the truth is that the entire country is fairly uninterested in the debate. No one is genuinely convinced that anything substantial will change. In fact, the majority appear (as a German expression goes) as "happy as a pig" under the current Christian Democrat-Free Democrat leadership.

Since his campaign victory three and a half years ago, Chancellor Kohl seems to have developed a knack for dulling the voters' appetite for political controversy. Germany's traditionally critical intellectual element, too, has stopped trying to interrupt this numbing autosuggestion of contentment. Even people who believe that debate over political issues is the life-elixir of any democracy have given up. Instead, they resign in disgust.

These days, I ask myself what feelings stir *in my average fellow countryman when he* sees a photograph that surfaced in the news recently. It is a picture taken at the concentration camp Buchenwald of the many-tiered bunk beds in a prisoners' barracks, from *which gaunt faces stare* toward us. One face is singled out by an arrow or ringed with a circle so that we might recognize who it was — Elie Wiesel.

Admittedly, there were not many newspapers that printed the photo when Mr. Wiesel received the Nobel Peace Prize. Four decades "after," not many German newspapers wanted to thrust their readers back into this crass historic reality. It is a period connected not only with millions of nameless dead, but *also with this one name.*

Many people here fervently hoped the Norwegian Nobel Prize committee would choose precisely Elie Wiesel for the award. They hoped for such an outcome because of the embarrassment that lingers from the *events last year surrounding the 40th anni*versary of World War II. They believed the recognition of Wiesel would flash the mirror of truth in the face of a Chancellor who seems blissfully unaware that his memory of history fails.

For some time now, the effects of Bitburg have swept through the country, not in the sense of a Nazi renaissance or right-wing radicalism, but rather in a different, perhaps more dangerous way. Bitburg — that soldiers' cemetery with the graves of dead SS members that Helmut Kohl and Ronald Reagan visited last year — has become a symbol of the efforts of some German historians and politicians to relativize German history between the years 1933 and 1945.

One of these historians, Ernst Nolte, presumes to make the thesis that an undeniable causal link exists between the *murders of* Russian Bolsheviks at the end of World War I and Hitler's *mass killing of European Jews.* "Didn't the Gulag Archipelago precede Auschwitz?" he asks. Nolte poses the question, "Did the Nazis commit an 'Asian' crime solely because they considered themselves and their kind to be potential or genuine victims of an 'Asian' threat?"

The battle between historians over this question, which (as the philosopher Jürgen Habermas formulated) should drive the Ger*mans to* "blush red with shame," is actually not the pivotal point. Most disturbing is that once again there are politicians on the right and in the center who seek political gain from this sort of academic hair-splitting.

And apparently this is what the mainstream voters in 1986-87 would like to hear. They want to hear that the Hitler era is somehow rationally explainable, that its roots extend past the responsibility of the Germans, after all. It is the hope that the stifling guilt for the murder of Jews might be lifted *through academic proof of comparable* atrocities by other peoples and nations.

The decision to give Elie Wiesel the Nobel Peace Prize is especially important for this reason: Our history cannot be shrugged off by a *population (or at least its majority)* that wants to finally cast that memory away. When Ronald Reagan announced that he would travel to Bitburg with Mr. Kohl, Elie Wiesel made a plea in the White House to cancel the plans.

A similar scene in the Chancellor's office is unimaginable.

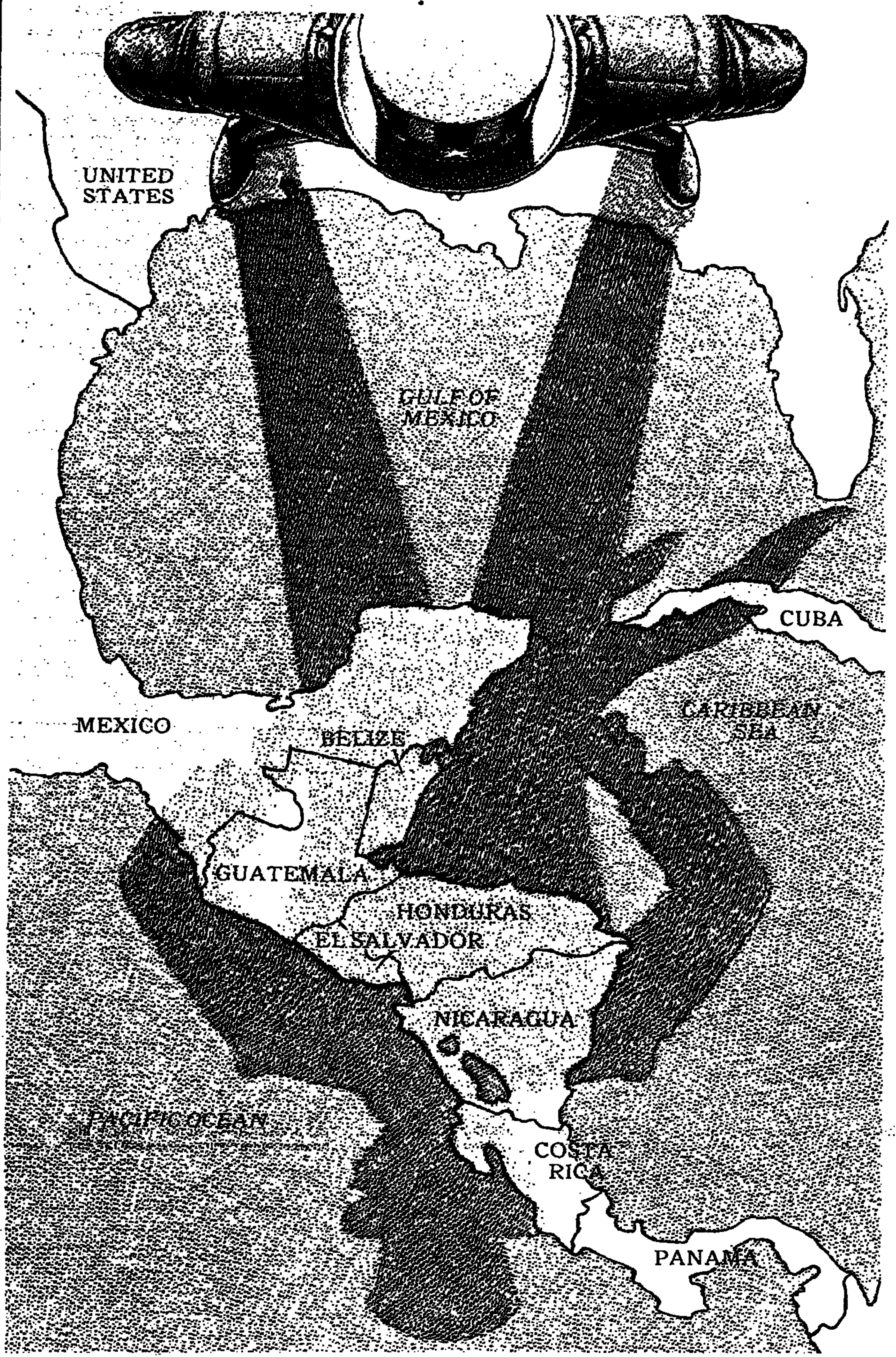
In Bonn, we witness a conservative turning point and the development of a new political reality, which some have already branded "the Second Restoration." Even today, one can suspect that the Jan. 25 election will do nothing to change that fact.

Martin Suskind is the Bonn correspondent for Süddeutsche Zeitung, a Munich daily newspaper.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

The Year of the Contra: 'Secret' War Gets New Funding and an American Goes on Trial



Mirko Ilic

Central America Asks How Far U.S. Will Go

By JAMES LeMOYNE

SAN SALVADOR

WHILE the Reagan Administration seems eager to climb back into the driver's seat of the Nicaraguan guerrilla movement, Central American military and political leaders appear to view the growing war against the Sandinistas with decidedly mixed feelings.

Nicaragua's popularity with its neighbors seems to be at a low point. Honduran, Guatemalan, Salvadoran and Costa Rican officials harshly criticize the Sandinistas' narrowing revolution, their reliance on Cuba and the Soviet Union, and their sharp military buildup. But there is also real debate about whether the Sandinistas should be contained or destroyed.

And while the majority of regional officials are probably hawks on the issue, they seem to doubt that the United States will make the commitment necessary to give the rebels a chance of success.

Many analysts believe the United States would have to invade Nicaragua to finish the job, which seems unlikely to them. "There has been a lack of seriousness in this from the start," an influential Honduran army officer said recently. "Four years ago, we told American officials they had to make a commitment to defeat the Sandinistas completely, or else it would be a failure. There still isn't that kind of commitment."

United States officials in the region concede that the Central Americans have reason to worry. The memory of Vietnam and the failed Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba is as strong in Central America as in Washington.

Costa Rican Caution

"They know we've done this sort of thing before and then walked away," an American official said. "If you change the rules and walk away from the game often enough, you get to the point where people don't want to play ball with you any more."

Caution appears to be on the minds of all Nicaragua's neighbors in some measure.

Costa Rica's new Government has taken the most reserved stance, closing Nicaraguan rebel bases and airstrips while warning guerrilla leaders to spike their muskets if they want to stay in the country.

In Guatemala, the army and businessmen have aided the guerrillas, rebel sources say, but the Government has kept them at arm's length.

El Salavador and Honduras, each almost totally dependent on American aid and worried about Sandinista military expansion, have become the main bases for rebel operations. But even in these countries, there appears to be continual debate in the Government and army over whether it is in their interest to back a war that will hold enduring costs if Washington's commitment falters, as it might in the hands of a new Congress or a new President.

The rebel campaign has already brought a measure of discomfort. As many as 300,000 Nicaraguan refugees have poured into Honduras and Costa Rica, and business investment has plunged because of the war. And while the effort to break the Sandinistas may be publicly debated in Washington, Central American states must still cloak their role behind the protective shrouds of diplomatic deniability — no easy task when so much is known about the unsecret war.

J.B. Pictures/Charles Bonnay

Anti-Sandinista rebels in Honduras.

The political cost of being caught backing the guerrillas can be high. Nicaragua is suing Honduras and Costa Rica in the International Court of Justice at The Hague for allowing the rebels to maintain bases in their territory. When the Sandinistas launched an all-out attack on guerrilla camps inside Honduras six months ago, there was little the Honduran Government could do about it. El Salvador, meanwhile, is ducking extensive evidence that rebel supply operations have been run from the main Salvadoran air force base.

There is more than a touch of calculation in the Sandinistas' outraged protests at their neighbors' meddling. Sandinista commanders ran their own military supply lines through Costa Rica and Honduras in the years when they were fighting the Somoza dictatorship. They also still provide planning and rest facilities for the guerrilla movement that is waging a punishing war inside El Salvador. But the Sandinistas' carefully measured resort to protests before the United Nations and the World Court appears to have been effective. By challenging their neighbors' participation in the war, the Sandinistas reinforce their own claim to legitimacy and also reveal the rebels' lack of broad international backing.

Protests alone, however, are unlikely to stop the guerrillas. Honduras and El Salvador may not allow the Central Intelligence Agency to train rebel commanders on their territory, as has been reported in Washington. Then again, some officials hint, a bit of training may go on despite the public denials. Backed by 1,000 American troops, stronger security guarantees and now a pledge of new American or Israeli jet fighters, Honduras in particular seems unlikely to close its door to the growing rebel army.

But the uncertainty about long-term United States aims and commitment may continue to make regional support for the rebel war less than whole-hearted. One of the first questions Central American officials ask a visitor from the north is: "What will the United States do in Nicaragua?" Because they don't know the answer they are likely to keep their options open.

C.I.A. Has $100 Million, a Point to Prove

By STEPHEN ENGELBERG

WASHINGTON

OVER the next year, the Central Intelligence Agency will undergo one of the most public tests in its largely secret history. With day-to-day responsibility for directing $100 million of American aid to the Nicaraguan rebels, the agency will have a chance to silence critics who say it is not up to running paramilitary operations.

The issue is decades old, dating at least to the furor over the agency's role in the failed Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961. More recently, some military officers at the Pentagon, who support the Reagan Administration policy of assisting anti-Soviet insurgencies, have questioned the agency's ability to arm and assist guerrilla movements involving thousands of people and many tons of weapons. Administration opponents in Congress, meanwhile, have expressed concern that the intelligence agency may lack adequate control over its operatives in the field.

Neither concern is shared by William J. Casey, the Director of Central Intelligence. Administration officials say he is among the Administration's most vigorous advocates of covert activities. One official said Mr. Casey has spoken privately of the military successes he believes the $100 million aid package will bring the Nicaraguan rebels, or contras.

The C.I.A. has repeatedly denied, however, that it was responsible for the private efforts to supply the contras after Congress ended the aid program in 1984. Administration officials insist that the agency's new covert program will be far more efficient than the operation that provided the cargo plane shot down over Nicaragua last month as it attempted to bring supplies to the contras. Nicaragua has said that the downed plane carried incriminating documents. Last week in Managua, the surviving crew member, Eugene Hasenfus, refused to make a statement or identify the purported documents during his trial by a revolutionary tribunal.

The C.I.A. was deeply involved in supporting paramilitary operations in the 1960's and 1970's, from the Bay of Pigs to Laos. But after the defeat of American-backed forces in Vietnam in 1975, there was little enthusiasm for new adventures. Congress cut off C.I.A. involvement in Angola, a ban that the Administration succeeded in getting lifted last year.

Clandestine aid for the Nicaraguan rebels, starting in 1981, was one of the Administration's first attempts to return to paramilitary operations. Criticism mounted, however, after the disclosure that the C.I.A. had been involved in mining a Nicaraguan harbor. Congress, concerned that the operations might lead eventually to direct American military involvement, had cut off support for clandestine aid. The agency's critics were bolstered when it was later learned that an officer under contract to the C.I.A. had written a manual for the guerrillas that endorsed political assasinations.

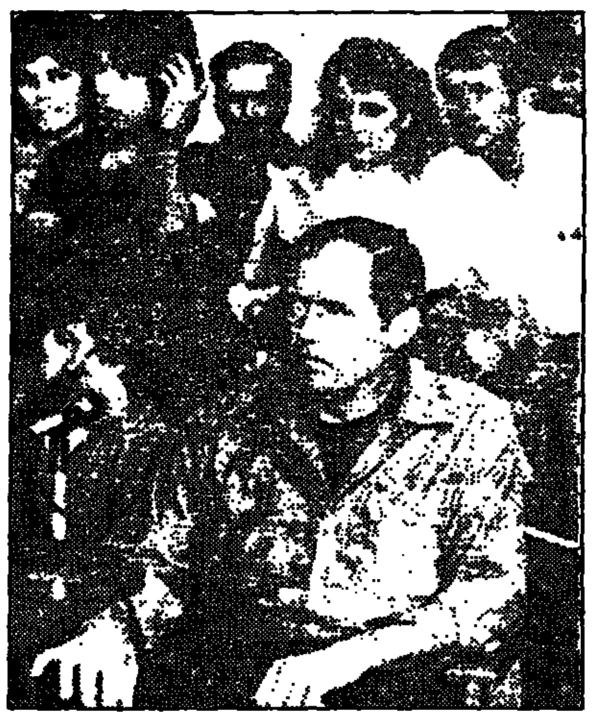
Mr. Casey, however, has characterized the 1980's "as the decade of guerrillas resisting Communist regimes." Stating that the Soviet Union uses a wide variety of foreign proxies and agents, he contends that the "C.I.A. is the one organization in the free world most capable of dealing with this enormous Soviet apparatus and frustrating its objectives." The agency is also assisting insurgents in Cambodia, Angola, Ethiopia and Afghanistan, mainly by supplying weapons, Administration officials have said, and has successfully resisted attempts by some quarters in the Pentagon to assume a more prominent role.

Limited Ability

Now C.I.A. officers are expected to be more active in guiding the Nicaraguan contras. They need all the help they can get, military analysts say, to counter what Mr. Casey says is a major Soviet presence. With little military experience and poor equipment, the contras are vastly outnumbered and outgunned by Nicaragua's army and militia.

In dispensing the $100 million of contra aid, the State Department is to provide policy guidance, while training is performed by the Army Special Forces, or Green Berets, under C.I.A. supervision. Officials have expressed concern about possible friction between the intelligence agency and the Army. Some military officers argue that the agency's operatives are ill-prepared to deal with military matters. Said one Congressional aide familiar with the issue: "There are a lot of people in the Pentagon who would be happy if the agency fell flat on its face in Nicaragua."

Viewing the problem from a different perspective, Representative Richard Cheney, Republican of Wyoming, argues that the Government's ability to support insurgencies is "very limited." Mr. Cheney, a member of the intelligence committee, believes American interests are likely to be increasingly tied to support of anti-Soviet forces in the third world. Thus, he has said, the Administration should re-examine the types of weapons it supplies for guerrilla operations. Formerly, the covert programs provided Soviet-made or other foreign arms to insurgents in Afghanistan and elsewhere, leaving the agency free to deny American involvement. That approach was eroded this year when the Administration decided to send American-made antiaircraft missiles to the Angolan rebels. "It may be that the kinds of equipment we develop for reasonably well-educated American troops may be totally inappropriate for the jungle war in Angola or Afghanistan." Mr. Cheney said.



Agence France-Presse/Maria Morrison

Eugene Hasenfus on trial last week.

J.B. Pictures/Arturo Robles

A Soviet-built MI-24 helicopter in Nicaragua.

U.S. or Israeli Fighters

Updating the Honduran Air Force

WHEN the Reagan Administration asks Honduras for more facilities for the Nicaraguan rebels, Honduran military officials often point to the possibility of reprisals by Nicaragua and ask for increased United States aid. Last week, Administration officials suggested that Honduras might indeed be threatened by Nicaragua as the insurgency accelerates, now that Congress has approved $100 million in aid for the rebels.

For that reason, officials said, the Administration is offering to upgrade the Honduran air force with more than $100 million worth of jet fighters to be delivered over two years. Meanwhile, they added, the United States would be ready to refurbish the 12 aging Super Mystère B-2 jets that Honduras bought from Israel in 1977.

Officials said the new planes would probably be American-built F-5 fighters paid for with United States credits or Israeli-built Kfir fighters that would be partly eligible for the credits because their engines and some of the components are American-made.

Nicaragua has no jet fighters but is believed to have pilots trained to fly Soviet MIG-21's. The United States, saying that it hoped to preserve the military balance in the region, has threatened to attack Nicaraguan airfields if MIG-21's appear there.

American officials argued last week that Honduras already has jet fighters, so the new planes would not upset the balance between the two countries.

The balance in the guerrilla war seemed to be wavering, however. The Pentagon said last week that Nicaragua now has 10 to 15 heavily armored Soviet-built MI-24 and MI-25 helicopter gunships, and 34 MI-17 helicopter troop carriers. These aircraft can be highly effective in rapidly surrounding and overwhelming guerrillas, as Soviet helicopter units have demonstrated in Afghanstan.

One MI-17 crashed last week in northern Nicaragua near the Honduran border. The rebels said they had shot it down, killing 16 Nicaraguan soldiers and officers.

For the Rebels, Another Year of Survival Counts as a Victory

Afghan War Is Not Just a Matter of Timetables

By STEVEN R. WEISMAN

PESHAWAR, Pakistan

PAKISTANI and American officials were voicing some optimism earlier this year about the possibility of a negotiated settlement to end the war in Afghanistan and bring a withdrawal of more than 100,000 Soviet troops. But now the consensus in Pakistan is that the diplomatic and military stalemate is so severe that it is likely to prolong the war, which began months before Soviet troops moved across the border in large numbers in December 1979.

In the rugged hills and valleys of Afghanistan, just across the border from this Northwest Frontier city, fighting erupted again this fall after what many say was a relative lull from spring to late summer. In early spring, Afghan rebels suffered greatly from massive Soviet bombing and artillery campaigns in civilian areas surrounding Soviet-controlled military bases, supply centers, roads and cities.

The depopulation of much of the countryside made it more difficult for the guerrillas called mujahedeen, or holy warriors, to obtain shelter, food and intelligence on Soviet troop movements from villagers. As a result, guerrilla leaders were forced to shift tactics, sometimes heeding the appeals of villagers not to attack at harvest time lest Soviet forces retaliate by destroying their crops and homes.

By all accounts, the resumed fighting this fall around Kabul, the capital, and throughout the north has proven the resilience of the Afghan guerrillas, who are said to be receiving hundreds of millions of dollars a year in covert assistance from the United States and Arab countries. Meanwhile, negotiations to end the war have dragged on for years under the auspices of the United Nations; to many, there were grounds for hope last spring, but the talks failed to achieve significant progress.

Many analysts think that the main reason the talks have foundered is that they failed to address a central issue — the composition of the Afghan Government after all outsiders pull back their support from the combatants. The assumption widely held in Pakistan is that the rebels will never lay down their arms unless the Communists give up their control of Kabul. "If all the Russians withdraw and there is still a Communist regime, do you think the Afghan people will accept it?" asked Mohammed Yaqub Sharafat, spokesman for one guerrilla organization. "No, they won't. If the mujahedeen no longer have weapons, they will fight with axes and bare hands."

Magnum/James Nachtwey

An Afghan guerrilla holding an assault rifle near a Soviet garrison in Afghanistan not far from the Pakistani border.

The real sense of hopelessness in the negotiations arises from the feeling that the Soviet Union does not appear ready to negotiate any significant changes in the composition of the Government in Kabul. Nor does it seem to be troubled by the cost of the war; it obviously regards it as vitally important to keep a friendly regime on its southern border.

Lately, in fact, Afghan watchers here and in Islamabad and Washington have been fascinated by the troubles the Kabul Communists faced in attempting to win political acceptability in Afghanistan. Maj. Gen. Najibullah, who replaced Babrak Karmal as the Afghan leader in May, has recently said he would welcome into his Government any political leaders now stationed outside the country. His comment was read in Pakistan as an appeal to some guerrilla supporters to defect. General Najibullah has also accelerated Kabul's promises to protect the sensitivities of Moslems in Afghanistan and to establish a network of community councils to give villagers a voice.

Najibullah Vs. Karmal

But few Afghans in Pakistan see any evidence that General Najibullah's tactics will work politically. Indeed the Afghan Government seems more divided than ever. There have always been two factions within the Communist Party in Afghanistan, and now there seem to be three because of rivalry between General Najibullah and former President Karmal.

Rather than being seen as a conciliator, General Najibullah, who remains head of the country's secret police, is described in Pakistan as a ruthless operator who is the mastermind behind the strategy of bomb explosions in northwest Pakistan designed to discourage people from supporting the Afghan guerrillas.

For their part, the guerrillas remain plagued with political problems. The seven major groups have failed to coordinate their military strategies or present a unified picture to the world, and they continue to engage in fierce battles among themselves. A recent trip to the United States by five guerrilla leaders was privately labeled a "public relations disaster" by a Reagan Administration official because two leaders back in Afghanistan denounced the five as unrepresentative.

U.S. Navy Calls in People's Republic for the First Time in 40 Years

Courting the Chinese With Military Flowers and Candy

By JOHN H. CUSHMAN Jr.

WASHINGTON

QINGDAO, a city naval officers regard as China's best deep-water port but perhaps better known to sailors for its popular beer, will be checked out by the United States Navy on both counts this week. A cruiser, a frigate and a destroyer will make the first port call to the People's Republic by American military vessels since the Communists took over in 1949.

United States officers regard the visit of the cruiser group and its 894 servicemen as a remarkable indication that the opening up of China is spreading to the People's Liberation Army, for 40 years a redoubt of nationalist resistance and revolutionary communism.

The P.L.A., which encompasses China's army, navy and air force, is coming into contact with the American military in settings that would have been unimaginable just a few years ago.

Last month, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger visited China for the second time. Recently, an American Army colonel taught for two weeks at the National Defense University in Peking. The officer, Col. Al Wilhelm, gave three lectures and several seminars on American political and military science, becoming the first foreigner ever to teach such a course at the school, which has just been reorganized along lines resembling those of similar American institutions.

The budding military relationship between China and the United States, which also includes the supply of valuable hardware such as advanced avionics for China's F-8 interceptor jets, is seen in strategic terms as a counterweight to Soviet influence in Asia and the Pacific. Mr. Weinberger, addressing Chinese military men in Peking, bluntly warned of what he views as the Soviet menace.

However, China insists it will never be an ally of either the United States or the Soviet Union.

American military officials say they are not seeking an alliance, that they have more subtle goals. The exposure of a new generation of leaders in the military, the Americans believe, may provide the army — which has served as a pillar of political inertia, a vehicle for personal advancement and source of the party's power — with a stake in China's opening to the West.

There have been other little noted but important exchanges recently. The Chinese officer in charge of logistics just completed a trip to the United States; a group from the United States Army's Training and Doctrine Command was in China at about the same time. Brig. Gen. Jon A. Reynolds, the United States Embassy's senior military official in Peking, said the increasingly routine visits involving majors and colonels were "just as important" as those by more senior officers or Cabinet members because the visitors on both sides are likely to rise higher in the military, and influence relations for the long term.

In a typical visit last summer, a Chinese air force group observed the training of pilots, technicians and maintenance crews in the United States. Most illuminating for the Chinese, General Reynolds said, were American simulators, which augment flight training.

Reuters/Bettmann Newsphotos

Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger in the cockpit of a Chinese fighter plane during visit to the Yangcun Air Base last month.

Chinese pilots are thought to get too little time in the air, and they lack advanced simulation equipment. "We weren't trying to show them how dazzling it was," General Reynolds said. "We just wanted to show them how we do it."

Along with training, logistics and doctrine are fundamental areas the military is modernizing, shedding its old ways as fast as it lays off veterans. By January, one million service people will have been returned to civilian life, reducing manpower by one-fourth.

American analysts say the army is trying to build a more professional force, one less guided by ideology, more familiar with modern warfare and weapons and more efficient in its command structure.

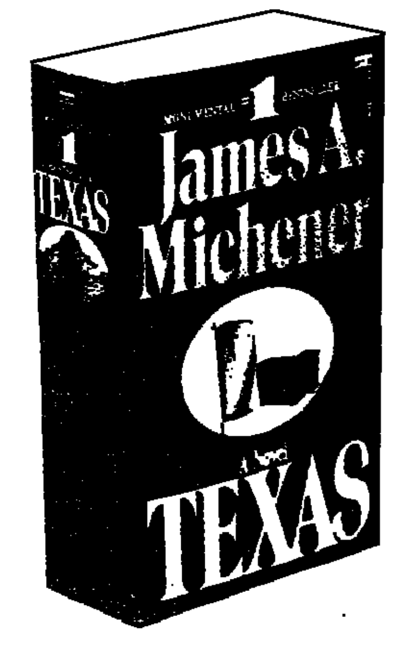
While the new army would by no means mirror the high-tech American force with its global responsibilities, it would be a far cry from the force of illiterate peasants forged by Mao in the 1930's. He operated on the principle of "people's warfare," planning to encircle a foe and wear it down in guerrilla actions.

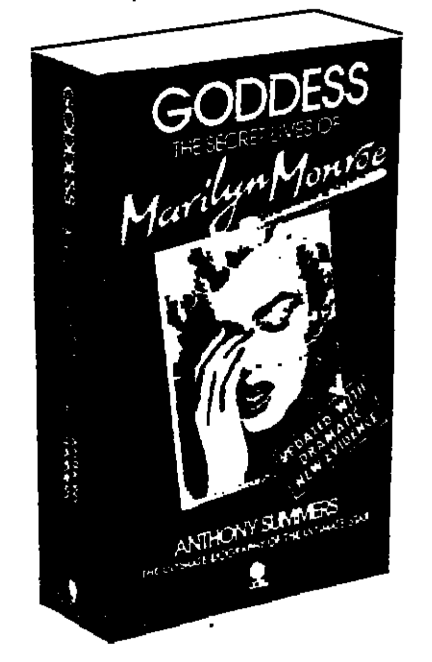
The changes, which began two years ago, have their roots in China's two-week war with Vietnam in 1978.

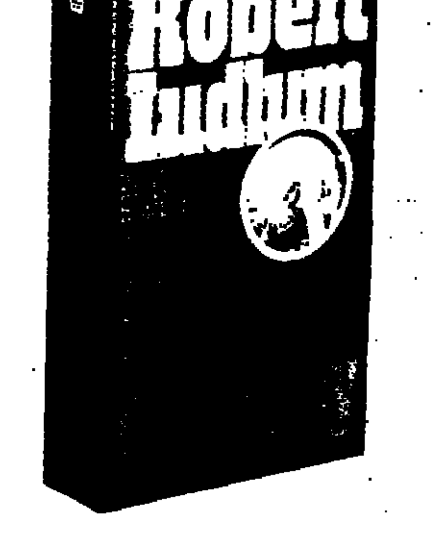
"The results of the conflict were mixed," says a Defense Intelligence Agency handbook on the People's Liberation Army. "China sought to 'teach a lesson' to Vietnam, but ended up learning lessons of its own."

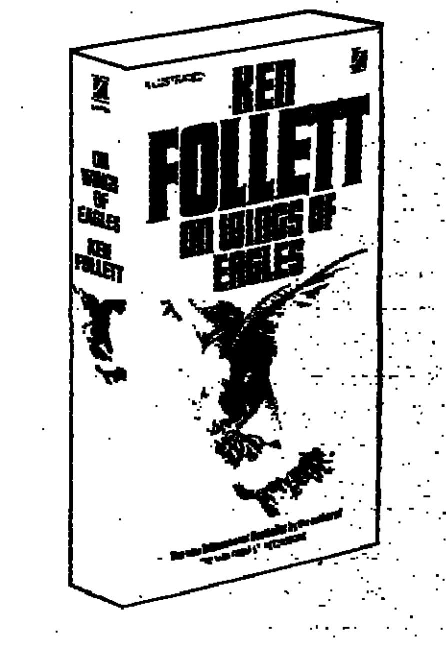
The Jerusalem Post Library – November 1986

PAPERBACK BEST SELLERS









TEXAS
James Michener
The epic saga spanning four centuries and two continents, charting the dramatic formation of several great dynasties from the age of the conquistadores to the present day.
Reg. NIS 10.90 Now NIS 9.25

GODDESS
Anthony Summers
The ultimate biography of Marilyn Monroe, including dramatic new revelations on her relationships, political and underworld connections, plus letters Marilyn wrote and eyewitness accounts.
Reg. NIS 15.20 Now NIS 12.95

THE BOURNE SUPREMACY
Robert Ludlum
A fast-paced novel of assassination, international intrigue and espionage, woven around a world-wide search for the notorious killer Carlos.
Reg. NIS 10.90 Now NIS 9.25

ON WINGS OF EAGLES
Ken Follett
An astonishing, heart-racing bestseller, the true story of the rescue of American businessmen during the first days of the Iranian Revolution.
Reg. NIS 13.40 Now NIS 11.40

To: BOOKS, The Jerusalem Post, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem, 91000.
Please send me the book(s) as indicated below. Offer valid until November 30, 1986

☐ Texas
☐ Goddess
☐ The Bourne Supremacy
☐ On Wings of Eagles
☐ Maps of the Holy Land
☐ The Story of the Synagogue
☐ Mysteries of the Sea
☐ The Historical Jesus
☐ Atlas of the Jewish World
☐ New Atlas of the Bible
☐ The Essential Talmud
☐ Time of My Life
☐ Jerusalem — Measure of the Year
☐ Conflicts & Contradictions
☐ Street People

TOTAL BOOKS ORDERED: ____________
TOTAL ENCLOSED: NIS ____________
NAME ____________
ADDRESS ____________
CITY ____________
CODE ____________ TEL. ____________

هكذا من الأصل

Did Sugar Get Too Good a Deal?

Critics say new low quotas could mean no imports and sky-high prices by 1990.

By KEITH SCHNEIDER

WASHINGTON

OCTOBER was always a special month in Fort Morgan, Colo. The first sugar beets came out of the fields, and the steam-belching processing plant on the edge of town would hunker down into a ferocious, three-shift-a-day schedule. Not until February would the last truckload of refined sugar hit the road.

But two years ago, the plant went broke, a victim, former plant managers say, of wild fluctuations in sugar prices that had made the owners reluctant to invest in new, more efficient equipment. Many of Fort Morgan's 9,200 citizens went through economic agonies until last September, when the plant, spruced up, under new ownership, and operating with a Washington-supplied sense of security, reopened.

To them, the plant's new health is proof positive that a controversial four-year-old Federal program of import quotas, minimum prices and loans for sugar producers is economically and morally correct. "I've heard what they say back East — it might be cheaper to buy sugar from the Philippines or Brazil," said Carol Bell, who grows beets with her husband, Bill, and two sons on 240 irrigated acres. "But I say we should support our farmers first. It will hurt our country more if we let the agriculture industry collapse."

Hers is by no means undisputed logic. Some Congressmen, State Department economists, foreign trade ministers and executives of cookie and candy companies say the sugar program, shaped in part by one of Washington's most powerful farm lobbies, is gouging consumers by keeping prices artificially high, is retarding the growth of developing nations, and aggravating allies just to make a few thousand growers and a handful of companies and farmers' cooperatives very wealthy. Said Robert L. Thompson, Assistant Secretary for Economics at the Department of Agriculture, "It would be cheaper just to write them checks."

SUGAR is one of the few major crops that American farmers do not produce in surplus. As a result, the Government does not have to worry about storing huge piles of sugar, and can guarantee a fair return to sugar producers by setting a minimum price that is higher than the cost of production, and then protecting that price by restricting imports and controlling supplies.

Under the program, growers use their sugar as collateral for Federal loans valued at 18 cents a pound. The Government sets a minimum price that is the sum of the "loan rate" plus costs for transportation and interest.

Next month, the Department of Agriculture will set the minimum price of raw, unrefined sugar in the fiscal year 1987 at 21.78 cents a pound, four times the world price. If the market price for sugar falls below that price, growers and raw sugar processors are legally able to default on their loans, turn over their crop to the Government, and pocket the money — just as thousands of corn and wheat farmers do each year. But with sugar, the Government has traditionally prevented those defaults by adjusting the sugar quota agreements the United States maintains with 39 nations, and thus maintaining high market prices.

This year, in light of budget deficits and huge surpluses in other crops, it is leaving nothing to chance. The 1987 quota, which will be determined this month, is the first to be set against a new law that requires that the sugar program be cost-free to taxpayers. In fact, it was cost-free this year, but in 1985 the Government had to take over 290,000 tons of sugar from Florida processors, and resold them at a loss of close to $100 million.

Industry executives predict the new quota will total between 1 million and 1.3 million tons, a third of the quota in 1983. That would result in the lowest level of imports since the end of World War II, according to the International Sugar Organization in London. If current trends continue, experts say, there could be no sugar imports by the early 1990's.

And that, domestic sugar growers and processors insist, is as it should be. Without the sugar program, they argue, they would be in an unwinnable match against foreign treasuries that subsidize sugar growers and protect their domestic markets. Instead, sugar is one of the few profitable major American commodities.

"It comes down to whether we want to preserve an important domestic industry," said Horace D. Godfrey, an influential lobbyist in Washington for sugar growers and processors. "If you take out this program, sure you'll have lower prices in the short run. But when our industry is destroyed, it's not going to be long before we're paying outrageous prices for sugar."

There is no doubt the program is aiding the American sugar industry. In Colorado and 12 other states where sugar beets are grown and processed, production jumped 12 percent this year, according to the Department of Agriculture. Roughly 9,000 beet farmers are earning between $600 and $700 an acre for their crop. Similar tales of prosperity come from Hawaii, Florida, Texas and Louisiana, where sugar cane is grown. Together, farmers raised enough cane and beets to produce 6.4 million tons of sugar this year, the highest since 1976, according to the Agriculture Department. The crop was valued at $2.3 billion, the highest since 1980.

This season of joy comes after more than a decade of frustration and, at times, desperation. Sugar prices have ricocheted madly, from 65 cents a pound in 1974 to 10 cents in 1977 to 40 cents in 1980, two years before the sugar program began.

Economists blame the fluctuations on numerous factors. The European Community, historically one of the world's largest sugar importers, initiated a subsidy program for its farmers that transformed the Continent into an exporter of 6 million metric tons annually by the early 1980's. And subsidy and price protection programs all over the world encouraged farmers to plant beets and sugar cane. Sugar production reached 100 million metric tons annually by 1981. The outcome was predictable: The amount of unsold sugar in warehouses overseas has doubled since 1980, and sugar's price on the world market dropped to 5 cents a pound.

Opponents of the United States program argue that it costs the nation $3 billion in higher food bills. "It's a sweet deal for the growers and processors," said Ellen Haas, executive director of Public Voice, a Washington-based consumer group.

But sugar growers do not only face competition from abroad. Gyrating sugar prices during the 1970's gave the fledgling corn processing industry a chance to expand its market for less expensive high fructose corn syrup sweetener. Soft drink manufacturers bought the new product by the tanker car. Today, corn sweeteners have 44 percent of the domestic market, and low-calorie sweeteners have 11 percent.

The result is that annual per capita consumption of sugar in the United States fell from 102.1 pounds in 1971 to 63.4 pounds in 1985. Refined sugar consumption dropped from 9.63 million tons in 1975 to 7.58 million tons last year. Compared with 1975, when favorable growing conditions and price incentives produced a huge crop, domestic sugar producers have lost 500,000 tons in sales. Now, with guaranteed prices, they are building back to levels of a decade ago.

Meanwhile, sales of imported sugar have dropped by nearly 3.9 million tons since the mid-1970's. If the trend continues, the United States could become a net exporter of sugar and other sweeteners by 1990, say analysts. It would be the first time in the nation's history.

BUT what many would see as a triumph for the United States may be a tragedy for nations that depend on sugar export revenues. The quota held by the Dominican Republic has dropped from 535,392 tons in fiscal 1984 — almost $200 million worth of sugar — to 302,016 tons, valued at $110 million. Similarly, the quota held by the Philippines has been nearly cut in half since 1984, costing that country $70 million annually. And Australia's quota has been cut from 252,486 tons to 143,428 tons, a loss totaling almost $40 million annually.

Last year, during the debate on the new farm policy law, Eduardo Latorre, executive secretary of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries, pleaded with American lawmakers to change the domestic program. "It is very difficult for the countries of Latin America, a region for which sugar is the third most important source of foreign exchange, to be able to pay their foreign debt of over $350 billion — most of which is owed to United States banks — when their export earnings have been so drastically reduced," he said.

American sugar industry leaders have an answer to this, too. They say that the sugar program is providing Caribbean countries and other nations with a much higher price for their sugar exports. "According to the United States Customs Service, the Caribbean nations exported 1.2 million tons in 1984 worth $448 million," said Mr. Godfrey, the lobbyist. "If they had sold that on the world market at world prices, they would have received $117 million. From 1980 to 1984, the Caribbean nations received $951 million more by selling it to us than they would have received on the world market."

So far, sugar producers, who comprise one of the most savvy and well-financed of the agricultural lobbies in Washington, have managed to keep the program intact. The industry's Washington offices are supported primarily by five major sugar growers, led by Castle & Cooke Inc. (1985 revenues $1.6 billion). The five companies together account for 98 percent of Hawaii's $400 million crop. Also chipping in are 125 Florida growers who produced more than $500 million in sugar cane this season.

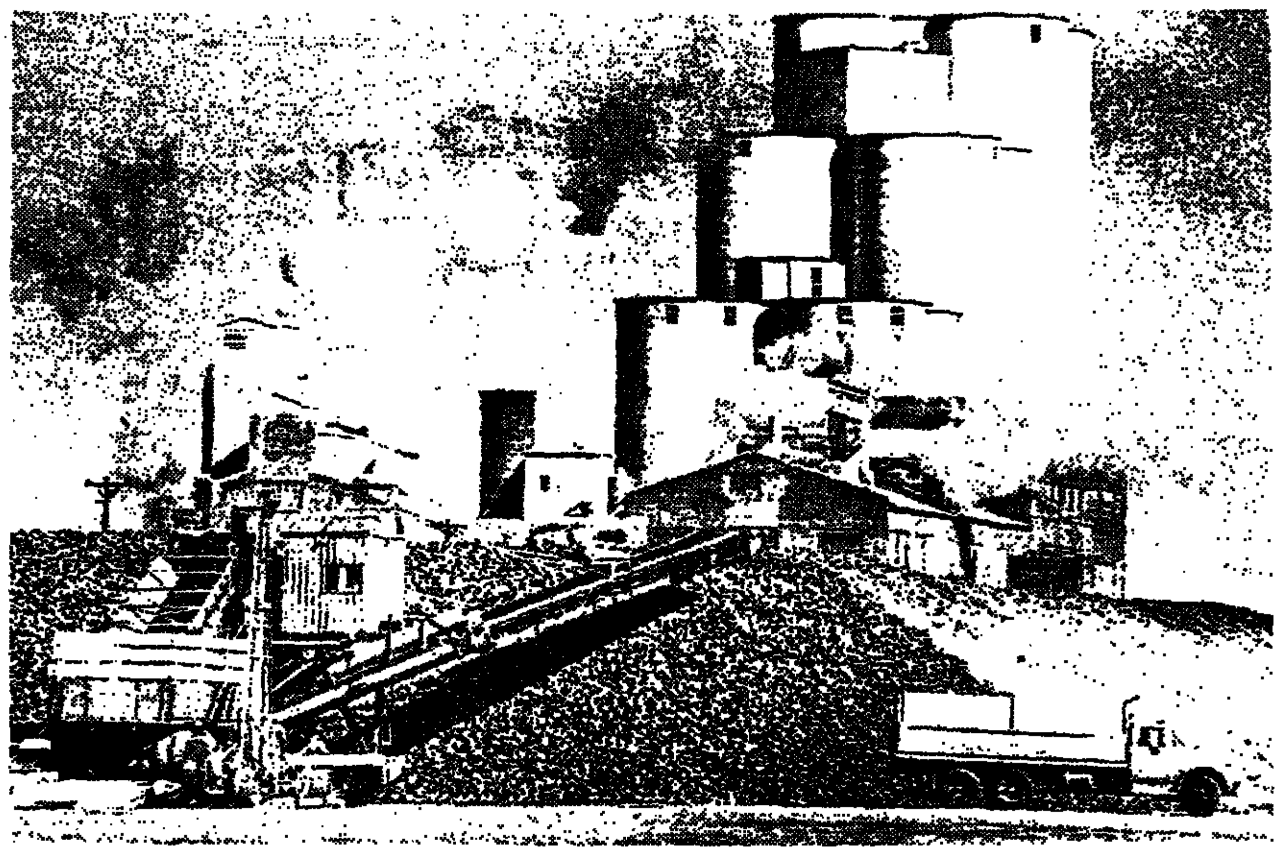
"The producing industry is small and well organized," said Nicholas Kominus, president of the Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, a trade group that opposes the sugar program because it has added to the cost of raw sugar. "They have interests everywhere. They know Congressmen aren't inclined to vote against business groups in their own states."

One of Mr. Kominus's deep worries is that the continued high price of sugar is making it too easy for sugar substitutes to make inroads in the market, Since 1981, he said, the number of American sugar refineries has dropped from 22 to 14.

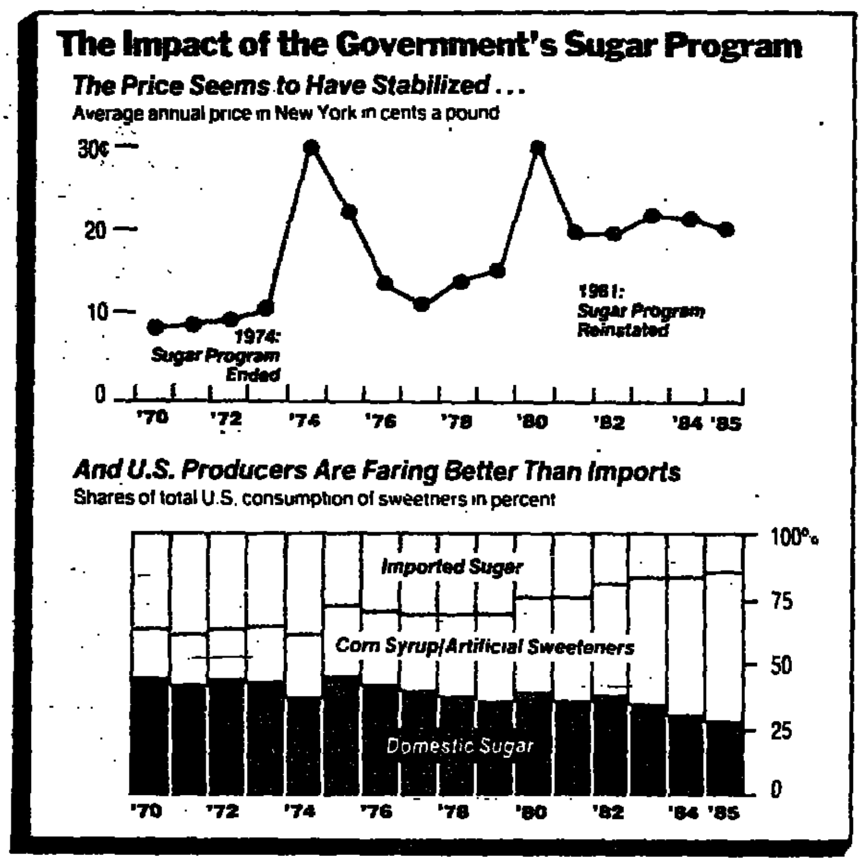
The sugar industry has the clout to keep opponents at bay. A study published last September by Public Voice, the Washington consumer group, found that sugar companies and growers contributed $1.4 million to members of the House of Representatives between 1983 and 1985. No one expressed much surprise when a proposal to reduce the sugar program's loan rate was soundly defeated in the House last year.

"Our analysis shows a direct correlation between sugar dollars and sugar votes," said Ellen Haas, Public Voice's executive director. "It is a shame for small farmers who get virtually none of the benefits from this subsidy and for consumers who are forced to pay inflated prices."

She would get a fierce argument from Fort Morgan's citizens, though. "I came over the hill yesterday, and it made me feel good all over to see steam pouring from that plant," said Joe Dilli, the city's Mayor. "In a town like this, a plant that size can make a big difference." ■


The Fort Morgan Times/Bill Speer

Closed for two years, Fort Morgan, Colo.'s sugar plant is thriving again.


The Impact of the Government's Sugar Program

USING SUGAR TO SCORE POLITICAL POINTS

WASHINGTON

Sugar, drugs, Cuba, and economic development in the Philippines? The connections did not seem to exist until late September, when the Senate proposed, in an amendment to the anti-drug bill sponsored by Senator Jesse Helms, to eliminate the sugar import quota of any nation suspected of being a major drug producer, or of aiding the transit of drugs.

The amendment also would have prevented any country that imported sugar from Cuba from selling sugar here. Mr. Helms said Cuba had taken "a very active role" in promoting drug trafficking through the Caribbean to the United States. Mr. Helms charged that several allies, including Canada, were importing sugar from Cuba at 6 cents a pound, and then selling the same sugar in the United States at 20 cents a pound. Canadian officials denied the accusation.

Finally, the Senate hoped to boost the Philippine economy by increasing the country's sugar quota by 30 percent, or nearly $30 million. "It will be encouraging to the Filipino people and their new Government," said Senator John Melcher, the Montana Democrat who proposed this aspect of the amendment. But several State Department economists and trade officers pointed out that the increase for the Philippines would come at the expense of Australia, Latin American nations, and other countries where sugar is a healthy portion of foreign exchange from agriculture.

Mr. Helms's proposal never made it into the anti-drug bill that President Reagan signed into law on Monday. But before it was dropped by a House and Senate conference committee, the amendment stirred an angry reaction and illustrated quite clearly how dear the revenues from the United States sugar market are to exporting nations.

Gregory Wood, the Minister Commercial at the Australian Embassy in Washington, was among the first to complain. "It could cost us $50 million next year," he said in September, noting that only two months before, Australia, an important wheat-exporting nation, had been angered by President Reagan's offer to sell the Soviet Union nearly 4 million metric tons of subsidized wheat. "The United States seems to have scant regard for countries that are good customers and good allies. The second-largest trade surplus the United States had with any country in 1985 was with Australia. If it goes through, it will be another major problem in the relations between our countries."

The Economy

WEEK IN BUSINESS

Ouster of Yamani May Placate OPEC

Associated Press

Sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani

Saudi Arabia replaced its very visible oil minister, Sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani, in a surprise move that created turmoil in world oil markets. As OPEC squabbled over ways to get prices back up, Sheik Yamani was often the moderating voice. But now many OPEC members want to return to fixed prices, rather than production quotas, and Sheik Yamani had been perceived by some as an impediment. Saudi Arabia gave no reason for the Sheik's dismissal after 24 years, but many analysts believe the kingdom was under pressure from other OPEC members — particularly Iran, which needs higher oil revenues to finance its war with Iraq.

The Saudis called for an emergency meeting of OPEC's price committee, where the acting Saudi minister, Hisham Nazer, is expected to push for prices of at least $18 a barrel. But despite a surge in oil prices immediately after the dismissal, analysts say it will be awhile before any concrete action can take effect.

Japan and the United States agreed to coordinate their economies. Japan said it would stimulate its economy through tax cuts, increased Government spending and more interest rate cuts, including a cut in the discount rate by half a point, to a postwar low of 3 percent. For its part, the United States said the new tax bill would help its economy, and analysts say a new discount rate cut could be just around the corner. Japan — and West Germany — have been under intense pressure from the United States to expand their economies, but they have said their economies would then suffer greater inflation. The agreement with Japan thus was seen as a victory for Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d.

The trade deficit narrowed again in September, dropping $760 million, to $12.56 billion, cheering Administration officials. The improvement came in imports, which fell 2.7 percent, rather than exports, and that led some economists to say that it was a result of the higher dollar rather than any real improvement in industrial performance. . . . Still, industrial production rose two-tenths of 1 percent in the third quarter, and factory orders surged 3.4 percent in September, the biggest gain in nearly two years. . . . Leading indicators rose a modest four-tenths of 1 percent, the best gain in months. . . . Sales of new homes rose 10.6 percent in September.

Bonds prices rose with the double prospect of higher oil prices and lower interest rates, although the gains were tempered on Friday. Stocks, too, did well late in the week; the Dow Jones industrial average jumped 26.57 points on Thursday on the way to a gain for the week of 45.55 points, ending at 1,877.81.

First Interstate raised its bid for BankAmerica, to $3.4 billion, from $2.8 billion. The offer is all in securities, and BankAmerica said it does not think the shares are worth the amount First Interstate says they are. Analysts, many of whom said the offer was fair, said it was still likely to be rejected as too low.

Aubrey G. Lanston is being sold to a subsidiary of the Industrial Bank of Japan for $234 million, making Industrial the first Japanese primary dealer in United States government securities.

The rate for United States savings bonds was cut to 6 percent, from 7½ percent, where it has been since 1982.

The "Big Bang" era of financial deregulation began in London. But a computer snag, attributed to a rush to use the new electronic-trading system, marred the opening. The deregulation includes the end of fixed commissions and of barriers between banks, traders and brokers.

USX lost $183 million in the third quarter, compared with a profit in the 1985 quarter, and revenues fell 38 percent. The steelmaker has been ravaged by a three-month strike and falling oil prices. In addition, Carl C. Icahn has bid $8 billion for the company and, although that bid has expired, negotiations are continuing.

Lear Siegler was offered $1.51 billion in cash by a partnership of AFG Industries and Wagner & Brown, which said it might even go higher.

Transworld is a target of Ronald O. Perelman, who told the S.E.C. he has a big stake in the company, Transworld, which spun off T.W.A. three years ago, said it might consider a stock buyback or recapitalization.

Texas Air wants to pay less for People Express, saying People's weakening financial position makes it worth less than the $125 million agreed upon. Analysts said People, which has said it can no longer operate independently, has little choice but to go along.

A $5.2 million fine was imposed on C3, a small computer systems company, for overcharges on a 1977 Government contract.

Sir James Goldsmith and Hanson Trust may join forces in a bid for Goodyear. Hanson has been amassing a war chest for acquisitions in the United States, and Sir James has been buying Goodyear stock.

The New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS
WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1986
(Consolidated)

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
Goodyr	31,078,200	48⅝	+ 4½
USX	14,963,820	26	. . .
Bevrly	14,377,800	21	+ 4⅝
C Cred	13,286,900	22⅛	. . .
Trnwld	12,028,200	41½	+ 2⅛
AT&T	11,899,300	24⅞	+ 1¼
Mer Lyn	8,983,100	42⅞	+ 3½
Bnk Am	8,286,300	15½	+ 1⅞
South Co	7,423,400	25¾	+ ⅞
Phil Pet	7,165,200	10⅝	+ ⅞
Burgh	6,660,400	54⅝	+ 2⅞
GTE	6,444,900	61	+ 2½
IBM	6,311,800	123⅝	+ 2¼
E Kodk	6,309,000	61⅛	+ 2⅝
Mobil	6,294,700	38¼	+ 1¼

MARKET DIARY	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	1,394	1,046
Declines	589	937
Total Issues	2,212	2,213
New Highs	220	126
New Lows	71	66

VOLUME (4 P.M. New York Close)	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	784,767,470	29,478,261,084
Same Per. 1985	579,718,510	22,392,430,071

WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES

	High	Low	Last	Net Change
New York Stock Exchange				
Indust	161.3	156.9	161.0	+3.61
Transp	123.4	119.8	122.4	+2.69
Utils	75.5	73.3	75.5	+2.15
Finance	147.1	143.3	145.5	+1.79
Composite	140.6	136.6	140.4	+3.14
Standard & Poor's				
400 Indust	271.5	262.5	270.9	+6.42
20 Transp	207.6	200.1	205.2	+4.36
40 Utils	114.0	110.1	114.0	+3.55
40 Financial	28.1	27.2	27.5	+0.21
500 Stocks	244.5	236.7	243.9	+5.72
Dow Jones				
30 Indust	1894.6	1817.4	1877.8	+45.55
20 Transp	851.6	818.5	835.3	+10.38
15 Utils	210.5	201.2	209.4	+ 7.14
65 Comb	750.5	719.9	742.0	+16.64

The American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS
WEEK ENDED OCT. 31, 1986
(Consolidated)

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
Tex Air	4,789,900	38⅛	+ 3¼
Wickes	3,482,400	4⅝	+ ⅜
BAT Ind	2,772,100	6½	+ ¼
WangB	1,769,600	11½	. . .
Asamera	1,643,100	7	+ 1
Home Group	1,455,900	19⅞	+ ⅜
Hasbro	1,363,800	22¾	+ 1⅜
AM Intl	983,800	6¾	+ ½
Mayflower	953,300	31	− ⅛
LorTel	791,600	19¼	− ½

MARKET DIARY	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	423	380
Declined	348	365
Unchanged	150	173
Total Issues	921	918
New Highs	41	22
New Lows	48	54

VOLUME (4 P.M. New York Close)	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	53,091,180	2,508,837,094
Same Per. 1985	36,613,455	1,672,074,595

The New York Times
Founded in 1851
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1935
ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, Publisher 1935-1961
ORVIL E. DRYFOOS, Publisher 1961-1963

ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Publisher
MAX FRANKEL, Executive Editor
ARTHUR GELB, Managing Editor
JAMES L. GREENFIELD, Assistant Managing Editor
JACK ROSENTHAL, Editorial Page Editor
LESLIE H. GELB, Deputy Editorial Page Editor
A. M. ROSENTHAL, Associate Editor
LANCE R. PRIMIS, Exec. V.P., General Manager
RUSSELL T. LEWIS, Sr. V.P., Circulation
J. A. RIGGS JR., Sr. V.P., Operations
HOWARD BISHOW, V.P., Employee Relations
ERICH G. LINKER JR., V.P., Advertising
JOHN M. O'BRIEN, V.P., Controller
ELISE J. ROSS, V.P., Systems

Mario Cuomo, Then and Now

Barely 12 years after leaving a Brooklyn law practice and part-time professorship, Mario Cuomo stands forth as an odds-on favorite to win a second term as Governor of New York, perhaps by as much as 50 percentage points. The nation, which heard his electrifying speech to the 1984 Democratic convention, thinks it knows him. New Yorkers may be less certain.

As a speaker, the Governor carries all before him. He promises a generous and compassionate government that gives help to those who need it from those who can afford to yield it. He compares his kind of government to an idealized family. These principles complement the first view New Yorkers had of Mr. Cuomo. He came to notice as the patient and attentive arbitrator who produced a workable consensus among factions warring over a Forest Hills housing project — skills he later practiced as New York's Secretary of State and Lieutenant Governor.

As Governor, a different Mario Cuomo has emerged. His towering intelligence, charm and lightning wit remain. But his gift for conciliation and mediation has been shadowed by an unbecoming propensity for asserting authority and a taste for endless, intricate, contentious argument.

•

Governor Cuomo recognizes that high state and local taxes open New York's business people's ears to invitations from other states. He has responded wisely with income tax cuts, and now with a proper promise to return the bonanza the state will reap from the new Federal tax law. Even after cutting taxes and even after increasing social spending he has balanced the state budget.

Yet he is no miracle worker. New York has benefited from the same prosperity that lifts the whole region. And Mr. Cuomo deserves less than 100 percent credit for his budget-balancing. It required tapping the state insurance fund, a non-recurring source that the Governor treats as if it can be counted on perennially.

He says his adamant refusal to let the Shoreham nuclear plant open was dictated by Federal regulation. He's right, technically, but his argument seems unduly clever. It's hard to understand why he doesn't simply acknowledge that many Long Island voters fear opening the plant for reasons of safety and fear closing it for reasons of cost — and then lead the way out of impasse.

He failed to get the Legislature to agree on prescription drug subsidies for old people of modest means. He joined in establishing a commission on government ethics, but failed to press hard enough to turn its work into law. He could not get the Legislature to pass a "workfare, not welfare" law.

On the positive side, he led in finding a legislatively acceptable formula for protecting victims of toxic waste, and he continued the fare subsidy and capital programs for mass transit. He has expanded the state's prison capacity with a bold initiative and moved toward enlarging the judiciary, pushed the Legislature to enact an anti-racketeering bill and established a superb liability insurance commission.

The conciliatory, mediating tactics that brought peace to Forest Hills surely helped Mr. Cuomo achieve his favorable legislative results. Why, then, in his campaign, has he struck so authoritarian a posture? Was it wise or necessary to harass Abraham Hirschfeld while seeking to rule him off the ballot as Stan Lundine's opponent for lieutenant governor? Was it necessary to dodge television debates even into the closing hours of the campaign just to try adding a few more percentage points to his total?

The Governor's principal opponent is Andrew O'Rourke, Republican-Conservative, Westchester County Executive for the last two years. He has proved himself a capable administrator and a humorous and intelligent candidate.

We endorse Governor Cuomo for a second term, warmly, but with a hope: that overwhelming victory may bring out more of the man who believes in sound compromise and conciliatory warmth. Ordinary politicians play hardball. The Governor, with his immense talents, should be extraordinary.

Strivers and Defeatists

In a poignant reflection on the great northward migration of blacks after World War II, the poet Langston Hughes wrote: "I've seen them come dark, wondering, wide-eyed, dreaming, out of Penn Station — but the trains are late. The gates open — yet there're bars at each gate."

The change from sharecropper shacks to ghetto flats didn't change the racial facts of life in America — the "bars at each gate." That didn't happen until the civil rights triumphs of the 1960's. Triumphs they were, and are. They are transforming economic and political opportunity. But they also have had a devastating unintended consequence.

They denuded the ghettos of the ambitious and successful, leaving behind an ever more helpless distillation of the poor and desperate. Reports like the one last week on New York City's changing demographic character suggest the situation's urgency. Minorities, the report said, are now the majority in New York, and the city is, increasingly, divided between an affluent upper class and a permanent underclass.

There is nothing alarming in itself about racial and ethnic minorities becoming a majority of a neighborhood or a city. What is alarming is deepening underclass isolation. Echoing the Kerner Commission report of 1968 ("separate societies"), urban experts now speak of the "dual city," home to the rich and the poor, but without an appreciable middle class of whatever race. Now, no less than in 1968, that is a prescription for disaster.

•

Blacks have always distinguished between the person who is in the ghetto and the one with the ghetto in himself. The former is a striver, the latter a defeatist. A generation ago, racist law and custom confined both to the same neighborhoods. Strivers set the tone — in commerce, religion, social life, politics. They were role models. They provided the leavening that made Harlem, instead of the archetypal slum, into a varied, textured community that was black America's cultural capital.

Even before that pattern changed, strategists like Bayard Rustin predicted that success in the drive for civil rights would cleave blacks into two communities. The strivers would pursue education, better jobs, homes in the suburbs, the good life that all Americans seek. The defeatists — or, maybe, the defeated — would be left behind.

The prediction has proved all too accurate. Since 1970, blacks have become 9 percent of the suburban population in the Northeast, 7 percent in the Midwest. In the ghettos, meanwhile, crime, chronic unemployment, family breakdown, welfare dependency, teen-age childbearing — all have spiraled out of control. Urban ghettos are now classic examples of "impacted areas," places that warrant special infusions of money and programs because of their special burdens. And while it is fashionable to denigrate Government social programs as useless failures, it is also untrue.

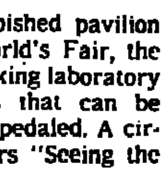
Head Start, the early-intervention effort for poor children, is a success. The Job Corps, a salvage program for dropouts, has benefited thousands. The Work Incentive (WIN) Program has succeeded in moving people from welfare into work. Federal compensatory education for poor children has produced higher test scores and improved academic skills. The need for fresh attention, creativity and funding for the nation's "dual cities" is evident and urgent. The "bars at each gate" of the ghetto may be stronger than ever. So also must be society's response.

The Worm and the Apple

Turned On

Oz Comes to Queens

A Newton's apple to the new New York Hall of Science, open for business in the shadow of Shea Stadium in Queens. After decades of neglect, the reborn gallery boasts a hundred hands-on displays for youngsters and their parents, ending New York's embarrassment at being America's only large city without a big-league *science museum.*



Housed in a refurbished pavilion built for the 1964 World's Fair, the hall amounts to a working laboratory strewn with gadgets that can be tugged, twiddled and pedaled. A circular mezzanine offers "Seeing the Light," which captivatingly demonstrates the eye's gullibility, the sorcery of color and "black-light" cameras that transform visitors into flickering specters suitable to the Land of Oz. Always on hand are youthful "explainers" fluent in various languages.

All this is the praiseworthy work of the museum's director, Dr. Alan Friedman, a physicist, and his resourceful staff. In his domain, the words "don't touch" aren't allowed.

■

Clean Machines

It may be hard to recall in an era of subway graffiti, toxic waste and factory closures, but there was a time when America's romance with the machine was innocently full of hope and energy. For its intriguing evocation of that time, a streamlined apple to the Brooklyn Museum.

The exhibit, "The Machine Age in America, 1918-1941," includes the linoleum you remember from grandmother's kitchen and the dentist-chair style you used to hate. But it also offers teapots, cars, staplers, radios, pencil sharpeners and an airplane that are likely to alter forever one's feeling about machines.

The exhibit depicts a time when millions were miserable — yet full of hope. Amid the Depression, they saw the promise of the machine. The mass production, new products and new materials it provided would mean a better, happier life for all.

Thus the skyscraper takes its preeminent place in an altarpiece-like Joseph Stella composition. Cams and gears make their way into art and architecture. Packaging and industrial design are born. And modernism comes into American homes through the back door, with the groceries, the furniture, the appliances.

The exhibit, put together by the Brooklyn Museum's Dianne Pilgrim and Richard Guy Wilson of the University of Virginia, offers a warm nostalgia bath and an esthetic appreciation of a little-appreciated era. It also provokes a factory-whir of thoughts and questions about how we relate to technology in a more tarnished but machine-influenced age.

Letters

Is 'Moral Outrage' Georgia's Term for Racism?

To the Editor:

The Supreme Court heard oral argument Oct. 15 in McCleskey v. Kemp. The issue before the Court was whether the fact that Georgia sentences killers of whites to death 11 times more frequently than killers of blacks demonstrates that Georgia's death penalty is so infected with racial bias as to render it unconstitutional.

A Georgia assistant attorney general responded to the allegation of constitutionally infirm racial bias by contending that there is a qualitative difference between "white-victim" and "black-victim" cases. "She said blacks were more often killed in 'family disputes, lover disputes,' bar fights and the like, whereas whites were more often killed in robberies and other situations more likely to provoke 'the moral outrage of the community' and the jury" (news story, Oct. 16).

Once one factors out these "qualitative" variables, a large disparity in treatment still exists. Yet, the remark by Georgia's lawyer raises a deeper issue. Even if one grants that crimes committed against whites and blacks are typically qualitatively different, we must still ask how the "quality" of the act is defined. This is particularly true in cases involving allegations of racial discrimination, where tests involving "the moral outrage of the community" have proved to harbor deeply felt racial hatred.

The danger of such an approach is made obvious by reflection on the time in this country's recent past when numerous communities felt stronger outrage when a black man raped a white woman than when the act of rape was committed against a black woman or by a white man. Because tests involving community outrage are potentially influenced by racial bias, it seems prudent to ask: Why does the community feel greater outrage when a person such as Mr. McCleskey robs a furniture store and in the process kills a police officer than when one spouse kills the other?

If Georgia's lawyer is correct, and blacks and whites are likely to fall victim to very different crimes, then it is also likely that the sense of moral outrage felt by blacks and whites is similarly divided along racial lines. At least one component of moral outrage is empathy with the victim — we share the victim's sense of violation.

A necessary corollary of this premise is that the greater *our* ability to empathize — to imagine the victim's pain and anger — the more likely we are to feel outrage. The law, as a result, will reflect the ability of legislators, their most effective constituents, judges, lawyers and jurors to empathize with particular victims.

Given the strong racial disparity that exists in the profession, as well as *on juries*, and given the extraordinarily high stakes involved in execution, the Court *should* be quite sure that the degree of moral outrage felt by those involved in the legal process is not influenced by race before upholding the Georgia death penalty law.

RANDOLPH D. MOSS
New Haven, Oct. 18, 1986

The writer is a research fellow at Yale Law School.

•

Not a Deterrent

To the Editor:

The idea that the decision to execute is corrupted by racism by some states ("Killers of Whites, Killers of Blacks," editorial, Oct. 17) is not only true, but is also part of what makes the death penalty in this country a national disgrace.

As a result of the Supreme Court's decision in 1976 to reinstate the death penalty, there are over 1,700 people on death row in the United States. The majority of them are poor, black, had a mediocre to poor defense and, according to a recent study in the American Journal of Psychiatry, probably have unrecognized psychiatric and neurological disorders.

Public opinion favored the death penalty in 1976 and affected the Supreme Court's decision. Today, public opinion still favors the death penalty.

Most Americans "feel" that an execution will deter violent crime, but after numerous studies this has not been shown to be true. A study in 1985 by the Michigan Prison and Jail Overcrowding Project showed that Illinois, a death-penalty state, had a higher murder rate than Michigan, a non-death-penalty state, for each of the 10 years compared. Britain has not had a death penalty for many years and has a lower murder rate than the United States.

Mother Teresa pleaded to spare the life of a 17-year-old retarded boy, Terry Roach. Florida executed him last Jan. 10. There is something wrong when the most advanced nation in the world kills a retarded boy — regardless of the crime.

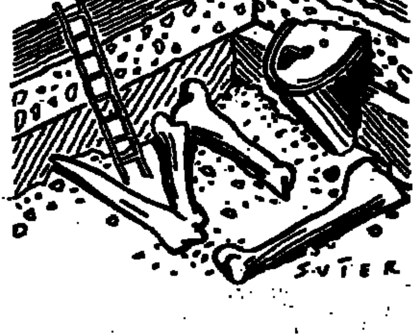
PETER HENRY
Southbury, Conn., Oct. 17, 1986

Why We Should Be Excited by Dinosaurs

To the Editor:

John G. Maisey of the American Museum of Natural History says there hasn't been anything earth-shattering in scientific circles to spark a surge of public interest in dinosaurs — "The most exciting thing to happen to dinosaurs in the last few years was the discovery that our brontosaurus has the wrong skull on it" (front page, Oct. 21). Where has he been?

Dinosaurs have been front-page scientific news for almost 20 years. In the early 1970's, recognition that many dinosaurs were probably warm-blooded and active, like mammals of today, prompted new research on reptilian morphology and physiology (and a host of dynamic reconstructions of dinosaurs by Bob Bakker and others — which quickly worked their way through popular literature and into children's books).



In the mid-1970's, John Ostrom recognized that dinosaurs are intimately related to the origin of birds. In the late 70's, Jack Horner began to describe the first nests of dinosaur eggs and baby dinosaurs from Montana. In the 80's, the problem of dinosaur extinction at the end of the Mesozoic Era dominates geology and paleontology.

Virtually every issue of Science magazine contains an article on microstratigraphy and trace-element anomalies at the Mesozoic-Cenozoic boundary somewhere in the world, or a new extraterrestrial-impact hypothesis to explain the extinction of dinosaurs. Scientists have as many reasons to be excited about dinosaurs as children do — extraterrestrial impacts, after all, are about as earth-shattering as science can possibly be.

PHILIP D. GINGERICH
Director, Museum of Paleontology
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 21, 1986

Education Doesn't Indoctrinate or Train for Jobs

To the Editor:

I must have missed — or at least misunderstood — my calling. For I have been teaching philosophy and history for 35 years, and I have never tried to train students to be economically successful or morally better citizens. I have always believed an education was intrinsically valuable, whether it proved useful or not.

Everybody seems to agree that a college education has instrumental value: technical training in skills to yield a higher income and character training in values to make a better citizen. And discussion about education revolves around what skills should be imparted and what values should be indoctrinated. So a college is seen as an advanced trade school and finishing school. Its function is seen as twofold: to supply needed skills and to reduce antisocial behavior.

I protest. An education is essentially an opening awareness of unexpected vistas, new panoramas of possibilities to be enjoyed, analyzed and comprehended. As such, an education has an intrinsic value — whether an individual turns out to be a Nobel Prize winner or a homeless hobo.

What is harder to grasp is that education is morally neutral. It is not training in "proper values." Education is not indoctrination. We can hope a broadened intellectual perspective and a respect for evidence will make an individual a decent human being. But there is no guarantee. Witness the Nazi years of Martin Heidegger.

Character formation is a byproduct of education at best. The new call for traditional "values" in education is less noisy and less rowdy than the counterculture's call for radical "ideology" but it is just as misguided on this point.

WILLARD HUTCHEON
Lecturer in Philosophy
City College
New York, Oct. 14, 1986

What to Name the Car

To the Editor:

Andrew Feinberg's look at the forthcoming Lido and the naming of other automobiles ("Might as Well Call It the Iacoccamobile," Op-Ed, Oct. 11) seems to indicate that Tercel has no meaning. The word "tercel" is a falconry term for the male hawk, especially the male peregrine. It comes from the Latin "tertius," a third.

Opinions diverge as to why the male hawk is called tercel. Webster's New World Dictionary, college edition (1966), states it is "said to be so named because the male is one-third smaller than the female." Alexander and Nicholas Humez, in "A.B.C. et Cetera — The Life and Times of the Roman Alphabet," say it is "so named because of the popular belief that the third egg of a laying was bound to produce a male." That's the story I like. In any event, "tercel" certainly has meaning.

RICKEY STEIN
North Brunswick, N.J., Oct. 14, 1986

Glorious New Summers Await Coney Island

To the Editor:

Might I expand on your Oct. 26 report on the approval of Federal aid to restore New York beaches?

The new water bill, the first in 16 years, the first in which the East has really shared, will do more than restore the beach at Coney Island. Starting from the historic shoreline, which the Corps of Engineers first mapped in 1794, we propose to *extend* the beach 250 feet. All told, it will average about an eighth of a mile wide.

This will be the easy part, a mere four million cubic yards of sand and two giant groins. The hard part will be the urban planning that should accompany the engineering. Coney Island has become a slum, or as near as makes no matter. The bathhouses molder, the parachute jump and the roller coaster lie abandoned like the toys of some vanished race of giants. For big chunks of the beach there is no beach left. At 33d Street and the boardwalk, which Representative Stephen J. Solarz and I visited last week, maybe 30 feet of sand and broken glass remain.

Shame. An earlier generation made certain there was a beach and a boardwalk when we were kids. And it was glorious. I brook no dissent in the matter: a gorgeous abandon of sunburnt kids, bow-tied barkers and girls out of Flatbush by Reginald Marsh. It can be what it once was and more. But that is up to the city. All the Corps of Engineers can do is build — Hurry! Hurry! — the World's Greatest Beach!

DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN
U.S. Senator from New York
New York, Oct. 28, 1986

The Times welcomes letters from readers. Letters for publication must include the writer's name, address and telephone number. Because of the large volume of mail received, we regret that we are unable to acknowledge or to return unpublished letters.

Nobel or Not, Self-Interest Isn't All There Is

To the Editor:

Further on the award of the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Science to Prof. James Buchanan for his theory of public choice and the laudatory comments on his work by others (Business Day, Oct. 17):

It has long been recognized that, as Professor Buchanan argues, the concern over re-election leads legislators to serve the narrow self-interest of their own constituents. What is novel about his position is his treatment of this selfish motivation of legislators as all-encompassing. It is precisely this element that is to be questioned.

Legislators are also influenced by their ideologies and by what they believe is the public interest. There is substantial scope for the play of these influences on their behavior because there are important issues on which the generality of their constituents may have little or no self-interest or, in any case, no single clear-cut view. The record, I believe, would show that it is not entirely rare for legislators to persist in their own convictions even at the risk of increasing the likelihood of defeat at the polls.

The implication of Professor Buchanan's thesis is that it leads to total futility. For if a legislator's constituents are concerned only with their own narrow self-interest while legislators seek only to serve such interest, there is then no broader-based public interest to appeal to in attempting to alter social policy. We are forever mired in our own narrowness, and any attempts to alter social policy with a view to the general welfare are condemned to failure, including the libertarian policy that Mr. Buchanan (on the basis of his own self-nullifying thesis) seeks to promote.

One is left to wonder how democratic government itself was first established, since this requires at least a significant measure of enlightened self-interest. It is noteworthy that in your news report Senator Phil Gramm is cited as a supporter of Mr. Buchanan's thesis, although this requires us to view the Gramm-Rudman Act itself as the product of crass self-interest. Professor Buchanan's oversimplified theory proves far too much.

That an economist should propose an oversimplified model of human behavior is hardly surprising, since economists are not known for their aversion to such models. It is a cause for special dismay, however, to find that Professor Buchanan's simpliste theory of the political role of self-interest — as distinct from a view of that role that is tempered by judgment — should exert so seductive an influence.

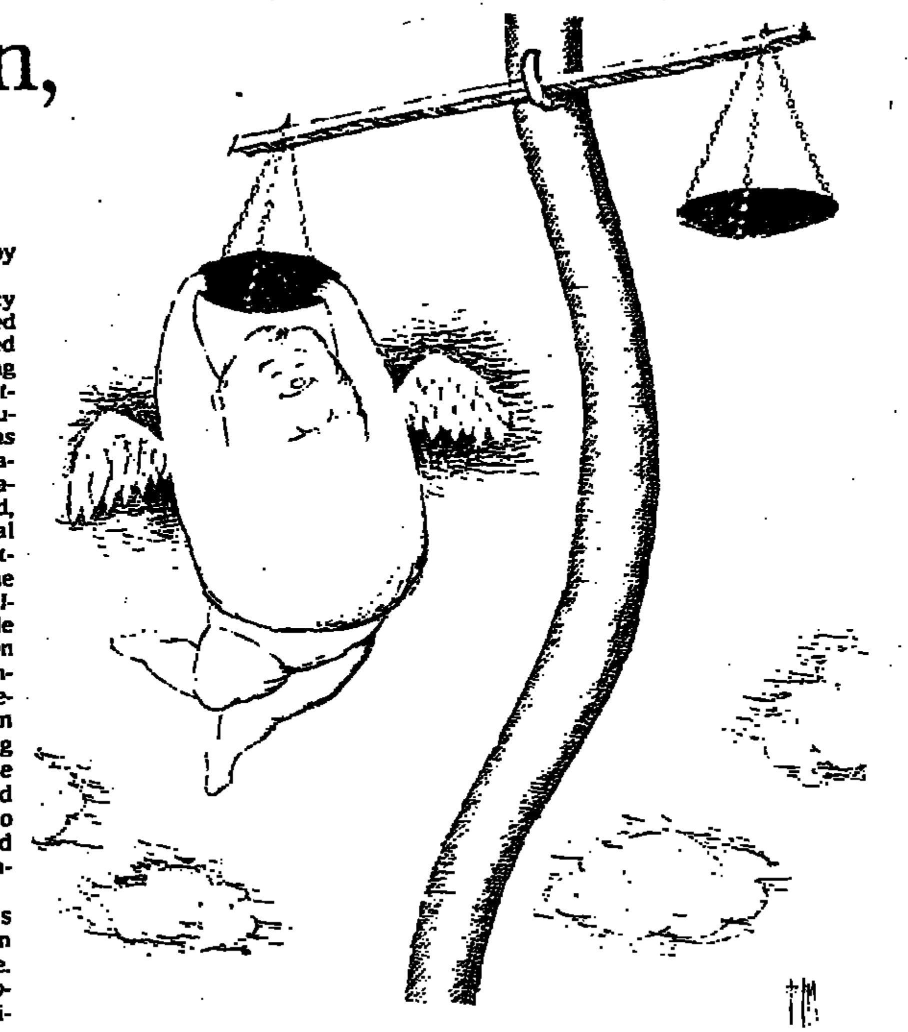
EUGENE ROTWEIN
Prof. of Economics, Queens College
Flushing, N.Y., Oct. 21, 1986

The New York Times Company
229 West 43d St., N.Y. 10036
ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Chairman
SYDNEY GRUSON, Vice Chairman
WALTER MATTSON, President
DAVID L. GORHAM, Senior Vice President
BENJAMIN HANDELMAN, Senior Vice President
MICHAEL E. RYAN, Senior Vice President
GUY T. GARRETT, Vice President
SOLOMON B. WATSON IV, Secretary
DENISE K. FLETCHER, Treasurer
Operating Groups
WILLIAM H. DAVIS, Senior Vice President
JOHN D. POMFRET, Senior Vice President
JOHN R. HARRISON, Vice President
WILLIAM T. KERR, Vice President
DAVID K. MacDONALD, Vice President
C. FRANK ROBERTS, Vice President

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Meese, the Lawman, Calls for Anarchy



By Paul Brest

STANFORD, Calif. — Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d asserted last week that legislatures and government officials are not bound by the Supreme Court's interpretation of the Constitution. They may contradict the Court and follow their own interpretations when enacting laws or adopting policies, he said. Although Mr. Meese's position is untenable, the reasons are more complicated than appear at first glance.

Mr. Meese correctly observed that Congress and government officials, no less than courts, are obligated to decide constitutional questions. Before Congress enacts a law, for example, it should make sure that the measure does not violate the Bill of Rights or separation of powers. But this is a far cry from saying that Congress can overturn a decision already made by the Supreme Court.

Although each branch must interpret the Constitution as best it can, the Constitution does not indicate who, if anyone, has the final word. For this, we must rely on two centuries of tradition and on what makes sense pragmatically. Our tradition is unequivocal in ceding the last word to the Court — subject, of course, to constitutional amendment. Although Mr. Meese accurately cites Madison and Lincoln as saying that each branch may interpret the Constitution for itself, no President or Congress since the Civil War has refused to abide by the Court's decisions.

Our tradition of judicial supremacy arises from the fact that the so-called political branches have not developed trustworthy procedures for assessing the constitutionality of their enactments. On the contrary, the Constitution has been a nuisance to politicians who want to show voters their dedication to eradicating drugs, pornography and the budget deficit. Indeed, the pages of the Congressional Record are full of statements relegating constitutional questions to the courts. The Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law is the most recent example of the political branches' abdication of constitutional responsibilities. Congress hastily enacted the deficit-reduction bill and President Reagan immediately signed it, each ignoring constitutional defects that everyone knew the law contained. It required the Court, which did not have to grandstand to the electorate, to hold that the law transgressed the separation of powers.

None of this is surprising. There is a familiar maxim that no person should be the judge in his own cause. It is almost impossible for the proponent of a policy to evaluate its constitutionality with detachment. Courts are comparatively impartial simply because they have not sponsored the laws they are required to review.

Of course, traditions are not immutable. But it takes more than the Attorney General's assertion to change something so fundamental as the authority to make binding constitutional decisions. Before Congress and the executive could even consider contradicting the Court's interpretations, they would have to establish and observe nonpartisan, deliberative procedures for assessing the constitutionality of their own products. If the notion that the political branches could ever treat constitutional issues with judicial detachment seems implausible, this only shows how far Mr. Meese's proposition lies from the real world.

Under any circumstances, the power to contradict the Supreme Court's decisions could be exercised only by the Court's two equals: Congress and the President. Our Federal system plainly denies such power to the states; the years of massive resistance to the 1954 school desegregation decision are a grim reminder of why this must be so. And within the Federal Government, anarchy would prevail if every official and agency were free to disregard the Court's rulings.

Our tradition of according the judicial branch the last word on constitutional questions reflects our dedication to the rule of law. One might therefore wonder why, at this of all times, an Attorney General committed to "law and order" would propose a policy so likely to encourage disrespect for the courts. Would he have made the same speech if a majority of the Supreme Court supported the Administration's views on issues such as abortion and school prayer? The transparent political motives underlying Mr. Meese's radical proposal demonstrate why at least the Attorney General ought not be entrusted with the power to contradict judicial decisions. ☐

Paul Brest is a professor of law at Stanford Law School.

WASHINGTON | James Reston

The Indecisive Elections

WASHINGTON

The 1986 Congressional elections, an embarrassing episode in our recent history, are likely to produce about what they deserve, which is very little. Though these contests were supposed to determine "control of the Senate," the chances are that the margin of victory will be so slim that neither party will be able to control anything but its temper, and maybe not even that.

Yet, after winning four out of the last five Presidential elections, and after almost six years of the Reagan Presidency, the outlook for a Republican domination of American politics now seems less bright than it did in 1980 or 1984.

This does not mean that President Reagan will be unable to define the issues for decision against a divided and leaderless Democratic Party in the next two years. It means merely that all the predictions of a Reagan Revolution leading to a fundamental and lasting shift of the balance of power in favor of the Republicans have been at least premature.

Neither party will take control

Party discipline has never been weaker. In the next Congress, as in the last, the Republicans will probably have to compromise with the Democrats on defense and farm policies, nuclear arms control, conservation and Federal regulation — especially as the President's authority is likely to decline as he nears the end of his last term.

On all these and other controversial economic, social and foreign-policy issues, the decisive votes will lie, as usual, not at the extremes but at the center. Democratic chairmen in the Senate might make a marginal difference, for example, if Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts were presiding over the Judiciary Committee reviewing another Reagan appointment to the Supreme Court; but even then, the President would probably have his way.

The President's personal popularity still holds, and his faith in his party as the instrument for a confident, patriotic nation is a powerful factor, but he is presiding over a country that is half in boom and almost half in recession, with vast disparities between the rich and the poor and with four years of unprecedented budget deficits and new challenges for the trade of the world.

It is possible, maybe even more probable than he imagines, that Mr. Reagan could make a spectacular breakthrough with the Russians on the reduction of nuclear arms, which would overwhelm any opposition within his own or the Democratic Party and bring him to the end with a good chance of choosing a winning successor in 1988.

But that, like his dream of a balanced budget and a shield for the human race in outer space, lies beyond his personal control.

From now on, he will be preoccupied with the Russians and his nuclear program. This seemed to hold his attention during the long and tiring political rallies in the last days of the campaign, and it is the one issue on which he is free to negotiate with the assurance that most of the Democrats will back him on any reasonable and verifiable nuclear arms control policy.

Aside from this critical issue, however, he is likely to run into opposition from the Democrats, who are trying, not with noticeable success, to muster their forces for the Presidential campaign.

They are trying to convince themselves that the Reagan conservative era is ending, and that public opinion will turn once more to the liberal side, as it did after the conservative domination of the 20's and 50's.

Arthur Schlesinger Jr., however, wonders whether "the cycles of American history" will change on time with the advent of television politics and the changes in the mores of the country.

In a remarkably cogent and balanced book of the same name, he reminds us of Ralph Waldo Emerson's view of the ebb and flow of American political history:

" 'The two parties which divide the state, the party of Conservatism and that of Innovation,' wrote Emerson in 1841, 'are very old, and have disputed possession of the world ever since it was made. . . .

" 'Now one, now the other gets the day, and still the fight renews itself as if for the first time, under new names and hot personalities.' Innovation presses ever forward; Conservatism holds ever back. We are reformers spring and summer, in autumn and winter we stand by the old . . ."

How goes the cycle now? A new wave of speculation now begins, but nobody here seems to know whether it's spring and summer or autumn and winter, and so far no new "hot personalities" have appeared. ☐

Manila's Trojan Horseman

By Raymond Bonner

When Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile led the military revolt that ousted President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines, there was euphoria and hosannas. Little thought was given to the implications, to what might have been sown.

Now, eight months later, some of the bitter realities are surfacing — the legacy of that transition and of America's long entanglement with Mr. Marcos's dictatorial ways. Today, it is Mr. Enrile who threatens Philippine democracy.

The Defense Minister has sharply stepped up his efforts to challenge President Corazon C. Aquino. Most ominously, he has begun to talk about the possibility of a military takeover. That is particularly bitter news. Until the 1970's, the Philippine Army was a professional service — quite unlike most third-world militaries — dedicated to defending the country, not running it. Mr. Marcos changed all that: with Washington watching, he corrupted the military. Now Mr. Enrile wants to politicize it further. And, having drunk at the political trough, the officers may turn out to be a bit intoxicated.

But Americans should not be surprised by the new turn in Mr. Enrile's behavior. After all, he was one of those principally responsible for the original mugging of Philippine democracy, a leader of the officers and advisers — American intelligence officials called them the "Rolex 12," after the gold watches given them by Mr. Marcos — that plotted the imposition of martial law.

Mr. Enrile said recently, "The day may come when we hear bombs exploding in the city." It is a more ominous warning than most people realize. Back in 1972, in the weeks before martial law, Manila was wracked by a series of bombings. Mr. Enrile and Mr. Marcos blamed "subversives." In fact, American intelligence officials say the terrorism was the work of a clandestine paramilitary unit dubbed the "Monkees." According to one official, Mr. Enrile "knew about every one" of the bombings: they were designed to create the conditions that would justify martial law.

Before martial law, the Philippine press was one of the freest in Asia, if a bit irresponsible. Mr. Enrile padlocked newspaper offices, silenced the presses, jailed editors and publishers. Several hundred journalists, clergy, students and opposition leaders were rounded up. The regime implied that they were Communists; the truth is that they wanted democracy, not martial law. But Mr. Enrile and Mr. Marcos were contemptuous of democracy. In 1978, the Defense Minister told a visiting American official that American-style democracy was not suitable for the Philippines.

In the last few weeks, Mr. Enrile has been calling for a government "not affected by corruption." Once again, his words ring hollow, for he accumulated fabulous wealth in return for his loyalty to Mr. Marcos.

Most of his fortune came from coconuts. In the early 1970's, Mr. Marcos created a coconut monopoly to be controlled by Mr. Enrile and a businessman named Eduardo Cojuangco (also one of the Rolex 12). Classified United States documents describe their activities. They systematically bought out the country's other coconut producers — and, according to a cable from the United States Embassy, they "pulled no punches."

The six major producers of domestically consumed coconut oil were asked to name a price for their mills. They declined to sell. A few weeks later, Mr. Marcos issued a decree that only mills owned by the United Coconut Planters Bank — Mr. Marcos had created that, too, and Mr. Enrile was the chairman — would receive Government subsidies. Mr. Marcos also went so far as to impose a levy on private coconut planters, raising some $1 billion for the bank — money still unaccounted for.

Last February, when Mr. Enrile turned against his longtime friend and mentor Mr. Marcos, it was a conversion of convenience, not conscience. Then, as now, he was acting in character, pursuing what he has always wanted — power.

Last week, Washington sent a warning to Mr. Enrile, reaffirming its support for Mrs. Aquino's Government. There may be no harm in such gestures, but the Philippine crisis is not an American affair, and we ought to remain out of it. Certainly, we ought to shun the temptation to embrace Juan Ponce Enrile. Those who see him as pro-American and anti-Communist would do well to remember the legacy of Ferdinand Marcos, who came in on the same horse. ☐

Raymond Bonner is finishing a book on United States policy toward the Philippines.

IN THE NATION | Tom Wicker

Coming From Behind

GREENSBORO, N.C.

Wearing a blue Duke University windbreaker, Terry Sanford, the university's 69-year-old former president, stood outside the center gate of Cone Mills' White Oak plant the other day, shaking hands with workers coming off the 7 A.M. to 3 P.M. shift.

"This is almost a lost art form," the Democratic Senate candidate told a young reporter for whom political campaigns have been mostly television spots. "I may have been out-advertised but I've done more personal campaigning, and it's paying off."

It may be. Mr. Sanford, who was regarded as too nearly a figure from the past to match the newly appointed Republican Senator, James Broyhill, has surprised this state with his vigorous campaign. When Mr. Broyhill, for example, made much of a sales tax on food passed when Mr. Sanford was governor (1961-65), Mr. Sanford pointedly toured the numerous community college campuses built with the tax proceeds.

"I call it a school tax," he remarked, in a state known for its support of public education.

And after Mr. Broyhill accused him of being soft on defense ("Gorbachev would like to see people like Sanford elected to give S.D.I. away," the Senator charged in a rally speech at Winston-Salem last week), Mr. Sanford took to wearing his World War II paratrooper pin and pointing out that as president of a major university he had long supported exotic defense research.

Mr. Broyhill also contends that a vote for Mr. Sanford would be a vote to turn control of the Senate over to "big-spending liberals." Mr. Sanford fires right back that Democratic control of the Senate would mean important chairmanships for Southern senators — Sam Nunn of Georgia (an icon in the South these days) for Armed Forces; John Stennis of Mississippi for Appropriations; Lawton Chiles of Florida for Budget; Ernest Hollings of South Carolina for Commerce; Lloyd Bentsen of Texas for Finance.

Southern Democrats in Senate races

The day he announced his candidacy, Mr. Broyhill called the election "a referendum on President Reagan." Last week, the President made a third appearance in North Carolina for Mr. Broyhill — an event taken here to mean that the White House feared a Charlotte Observer poll, showing Terry Sanford with a slight last-minute lead, might be on the mark.

•

When Mr. Sanford was running for governor in 1960, a young Davidson College student worked in his campaign; today, the student is also a Democratic Senate candidate — Representative Wyche Fowler of Georgia. An Atlantan accused of being a liberal in a state still largely rural and conservative, Mr. Fowler was not at first given much chance; but dogged and effective campaigning has brought him, too, to the point where Mr. Reagan paid a second visit to Georgia last week, to shore up first-term Republican Senator Mack Mattingly.

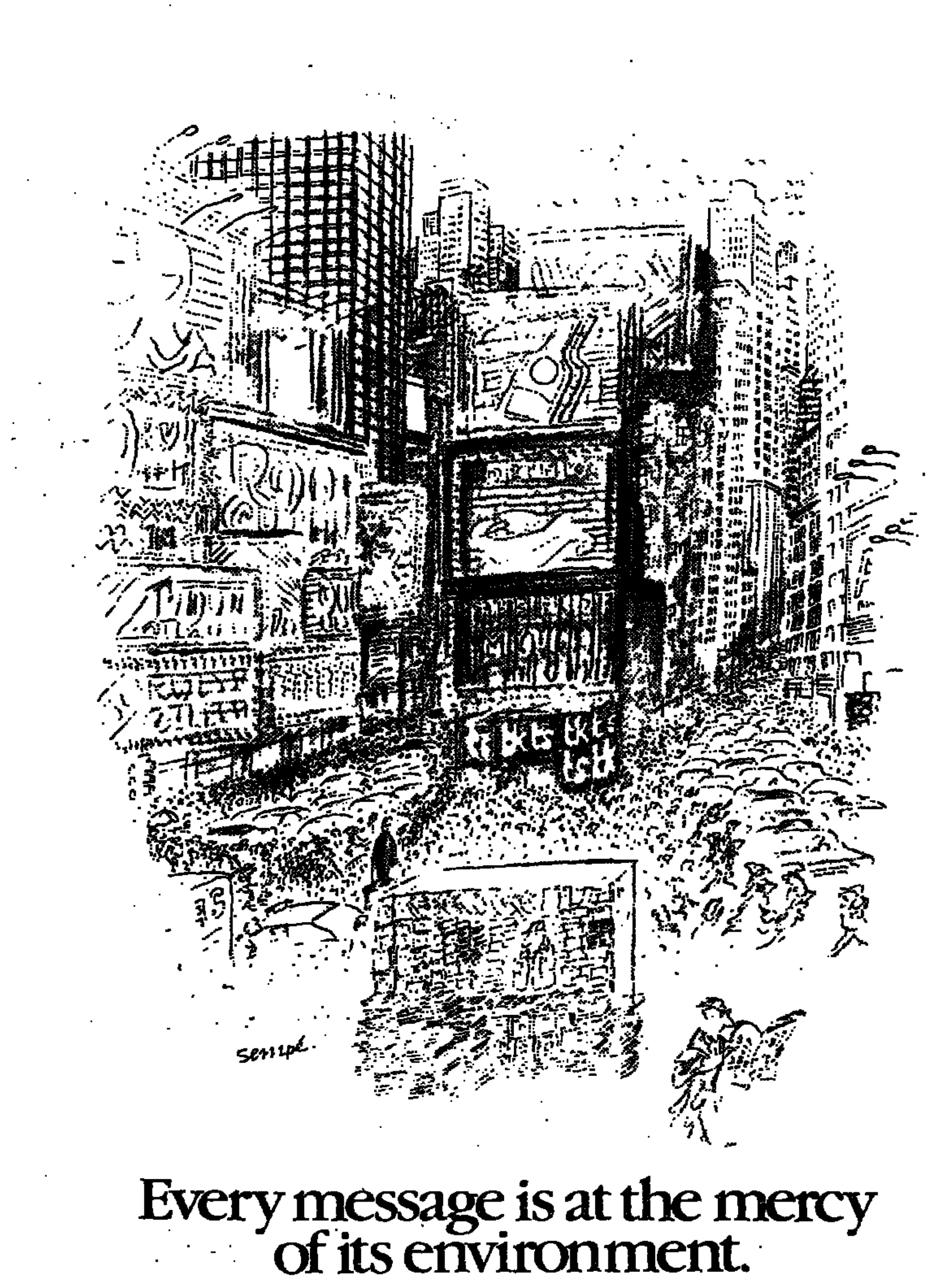
Mr. Mattingly won in 1980 not only by clinging to Mr. Reagan's coattails but over the segregationist Herman Talmadge, who had been weakened by personal scandal. Ironically, the conservative Republican polled about 30 percent of the black vote.

Since then, aided by Jesse Jackson's 1984 Presidential campaign, black registration in Georgia has risen by about 22 percent — presenting Mr. Fowler with the major problem of most Democrats in the South. Assuming a 45 percent turnout, The Atlanta Constitution estimates that to win he needs to carry about 80 percent of the black vote, heavily reducing Mr. Mattingly's 1980 total. But that may only complicate Mr. Fowler's efforts to regain the white — particularly white male — support he needs even more.

Mr. Mattingly, relying mostly on television spots accusing Mr. Fowler of absenteeism in the House, and on pleas to support Ronald Reagan, makes few personal appearances. No wonder; Mr. Fowler says their one television debate resulted in an eight-point rise in his poll standing.

Relentlessly folksy, Senator Mattingly confessed to the Dalton Kiwanis and Sertoma clubs last week that "I'm not Winston Churchill, I'm not glib, I'm not articulate . . . I've been called nothing but a typewriter salesman." But he had had his own small business (an I.B.M. franchise), he pointed out, and "taking that perspective to Washington has helped our country."

Not to be outdone at the cracker-barrel, Mr. Fowler has cut a television commercial with a mule, and loves to assure his audiences: "I may not be perfect, but I sure am the pick of this litter." ☐



Every message is at the mercy of its environment.

Every ad is affected by two forces: the other messages surrounding it, and the editorial environment it appears in.

This editorial and advertising rub-off, separately and together, has the ability to add quality, credibility and integrity to a message. Or subtract from it.

Which is why these times demand The Times. Its editorial environment contributes to every message it carries. Elevating it, framing it, separating it from the crowd.

The other messages sharing this environment do the same. For among them, they represent the finest products and services in the world.

So maybe, after all these years, McLuhan *was* right. The medium *is* the message.

These times demand The Times.

The New York Times

Arts & Leisure

New 'Star Trek' Shows Symbiosis of TV and Movies

By ALJEAN HARMETZ

When Paramount executives speak of "Star Trek," it is with a mixture of religious fervor and awe. "Star Trek" is "our crown jewel," "our priceless asset," a precious resource that "must not be squandered."

Paramount's decision, announced a few weeks ago, to make and distribute a new "Star Trek" television series itself — after spurning offers from CBS, NBC, ABC and the Fox Broadcasting Company — can only be understood in this context.

"In the end," says Mel Harris, who is president of the studio's television group and wears a huge brass belt buckle with a raised silhouette of the starship Enterprise, "we realized that nobody else was going to care as much about 'Star Trek' as we did."

Love notwithstanding, there are strong financial reasons, too, for Paramount to nurture "Star Trek," including the $750,000 per episode it gets from the old series.

Since Paramount intends to make "Star Trek: The Next Generation" without Captain Kirk, Mr. Spock and all the other crew members of the Enterprise — and, indeed, without the Enterprise, because the new television show will take place 100 years further into the future — there is no guarantee that it will succeed.

"They're betting they can catch lightning in a bottle again, but the chemistry of that group of characters was unique," says Leonard Nimoy, who played the half-Vulcan Mr. Spock. "And there will be constant comparisons with the old series and with the four movies."

How and why Paramount decided to make a new "Star Trek" series *says much about the changing landscape* of television and its corollary, the growing symbiosis between a studio's movie and television divisions to "maximize assets." Television no longer means just the three networks. Paramount is making television programs this year for seven different entities — ABC, CBS, NBC, Fox Broadcasting, Showtime, USA Cable and first-run syndication.

"With cable and all the new channels, television has turned into a retail medium," says Mr. Harris. "It's the local store that's important. It's *the way programs are promoted in a* particular city that causes people to choose one channel over another. And, without question, we feel a great comfort in the sophistication of local station managers today."

As short a time as six years ago, there were less than 100 independent stations. Now there are 328. The independents have thrived by using a new method of financing called barter syndication. They can buy original programs without paying cash. Instead, they pay by giving the producer half of the minutes set aside for commercials. Sometimes, stations pay with a combination of cash and barter.

"Star Trek," like Paramount's "Entertainment Tonight" and "Solid Gold," will be financed by barter and sold to both independent stations and network affiliates. The hour-long episodes will cost slightly over $1-million each, just as they would if the program were made for the networks. The series will go into production next April for airing in September 1987. A two-hour television movie will launch the new series, to be followed by 24 one-hour epsidoes.

The trigger for the new television series came when agents for Mr. Shatner and Mr. Nimoy asked sky-high salaries for the fourth "Star Trek" movie, "Star Trek IV: The Voyage Home." "We thought of establishing new characters in a movie we called 'Star Trek: The Academy Years,'" says a Paramount executive who asked not to be identified. That idea was abandoned when the two stars signed for approximately $2.5 million each. But the seeds of "a new generation" had been planted.

It has been 20 years since the Enterprise set off in September, 1966, "to explore strange new worlds" and "boldly go where no man has gone before." A failure on network television, "Star Trek" would have been cancelled at the end of its first season if NBC had not been deluged by letters from fans. The ratings never improved, and the program left the air in June, 1969, after only 79 episodes. In those days, people turned on their television sets to watch whatever the three networks happened to be broadcasting; to survive, a program had to attract over one-third of the audience. "Star Trek" fans were dedicated — how dedicated has become apparent over the last two decades — but there weren't enough of them.

Ironically, the 28 percent of the audience who watched "Star Trek" in 1966 would be enough to make the show a hit today, when dozens of channels and millions of videocassette recorders are competing for a viewer's attention.

Nobody expected much success when "Star Trek" was syndicated after it was cancelled by NBC. Certainly no one expected that, in 1986, 17 years after it was placed in syndication, it would be listed by the A.C. Nielsen Co. as No. 1, the most watched show in syndication. But, freed from the tyranny of being broadcast everywhere at 8:30 P.M. on Thursday, "Star Trek" found a welcome in the late afternoon in one city, in the early evening or late night in another.

The new "Star Trek" series will be offered to the 145 stations, covering 90 percent of the country, that currently broadcast the old series. Forty-seven of those stations are network affiliates.

"The shelf life in this business is usually three days," says Frank Mancuso, Paramount's chairman. "To flourish for 20 years..."

Flourishing for 20 years is equally surprising to Gene Roddenberry, who created "Star Trek" and will try to recapture the lightning by creating the new series. Although he once told network executives that the show he wanted to make was "'Wagon Train' to the Stars," he says now, "I had come to despair of staying in television because of censorship. You couldn't mention beef because it might offend the pork manufacturers. You couldn't show a belly button. You couldn't discuss Communism or capitalism or war. I thought about how Jonathan Swift could talk about insane kings in 'Gulliver's Travels.' Maybe if I put my ideas on far-off planets with polka dot people, I could, too. That's all I hoped. Nobody in his *right mind would sit down and say,* 'Oh, I think I'll create a phenomenon!'"

"In 1972, I was suddenly aware of more and more mail about 'Star Trek,'" says Mr. Nimoy. "I was bemused. "This thing was clawing at the back door, whispering, 'I'm still alive.'"

"Star Trek" fans labelled themselves Trekkies; informal get-togethers in hotel rooms expanded to huge conventions.

By 1977, Paramount was feeling, to use the industry jargon, "a buyer demand" for more "Star Trek." Jeff Katzenberg, vice-president of production, *flew to New York* where Mr. Nimoy was starring on Broadway in "Equus," to sound him out about doing a feature film. Phillip Kaufman ("The Right Stuff") would write and direct a "Star Trek" feature with a mystical Oriental concept. "Phil described a possible scene with me and Sessue Hayakawa discussing philosophy," says Mr. Nimoy.

The feature was derailed by Barry Diller, then chairman of Paramount. Mr. Diller decided to use a continuation of the "Star Trek" television series as the centerpiece for a fourth network.

By that time, late in 1977, the success of "Star Wars" had sent all the studios looking for wide-screen adventures in outer space. Paramount planned "Star Trek: The Motion Picture," to be produced by Gene Roddenberry and directed by Robert Wise.

There was one problem. When Mr. Roddenberry conceived "Star Trek," it was as a space ship family "with no stars." Whatever his intentions, fans quickly made stars of William Shatner as the heroic Capt. James T. Kirk *and Leonard Nimoy* as the pointed-ear Vulcan unable to understand human emotions.

And Mr. Nimoy had a lawsuit against Paramount over royalties from "Star Trek" merchandise. "If you settle the lawsuit, I'll read the script," Mr. Nimoy told the studio. Four days later a studio lawyer brought a check to his house. By 1986, he had earned over half a million dollars from toys and posters, T-shirts and china plates, not to mention the six novels and 12 comic books that are published each year.

"Star Trek: The Motion Picture" cost $44 million. The reviews were awful, but Paramount earned $56 million in domestic film rentals. Paramount tactfully made Mr. Roddenberry a "consultant" with no creative involvement on "Star Trek II: The Wrath of Khan," which cost approximately $12 million and earned $40 million and considerably better reviews.

"Star Trek III" and "Star Trek IV," which will be released this Thanksgiving, were directed by Mr. Nimoy. Two years from now, there will undoubtedly be a "Star Trek V," *which the grapevine says Mr. Shatner* will direct as his price for acting in the film.

The New York Times/Tony Esparza

Gene Roddenberry, above, who created "Star Trek," and a scene from the original series titled "Spock's Brain."

Lancaster and Douglas: A Chemistry Lesson

By STEPHEN FARBER

"They don't make them like they used to," Kenny Rogers sings over the opening titles of "Tough Guys." Viewers may find the lyrics to that title tune rather corny, but when Burt Lancaster and Kirk Douglas stroll on screen in their stylish 40's suits and hats, few will feel inclined to argue with the sentiment. Watching the grace and panache with which Mr. Lancaster, 72, and Mr. Douglas, 69, make mincemeat of a variety of thugs and buffoons half their age, most viewers will probably agree with the 17-year-old boy who wrote on his preview card, "I can't wait to get old."

Mr. Douglas and Mr. Lancaster *have by now established themselves* as one of the memorable male teams of the movies — along with Tracy and Gable, Cagney and O'Brien, Newman and Redford. Before making "Tough Guys," they'd starred together in four other films, a stage play, and even in a musical benefit at the London Palladium. "People seem to feel there's a certain chemistry between us," Mr. Lancaster says. "After we appeared together on the 1985 Oscar show, a couple of young writers, James Orr and Jim Cruickshank, felt we had something special together and started writing the script for "Tough Guys."

In "Tough Guys," Mr. Lancaster plays Harry Doyle and Mr. Douglas plays Archie Long; they are train robbers released from prison after 30 years and attempting to adjust to a world that has undergone radical changes in their absence. Eventually, feeling frustrated by the demeaning positions offered to them as law-abiding senior citizens, they decide to return to larceny.

Jeff Kanew, the director of "Tough Guys," asserts that Mr. Douglas and Mr. Lancaster brought an added dimension to their roles. "Burt plays the brains of the outfit," Mr. Kanew explains. "He is often exasperated with Archie, who is the more energetic and impulsive of the two. In the other movies they've done, like 'Gunfight at the O.K. Corral,' they've essentially played the same charactrs. Burt is the anchor, and Kirk is the flyer. And from what I've seen, that parallels their relationship in real life. Burt is more rooted. He wants to do things properly and carefully, in a dignified manner. Kirk is more of a risk-taker."

Mr. Douglas sees a distinction between his role in "Tough Guys" and his off-screen personality. "I'm not as childlike as Archie," he says. Nevertheless, he admits that he could not have imagined switching roles with Mr. Lancaster. In "Seven Days in May," by contrast, which was produced by Mr. Douglas's Bryna Company, Mr. Douglas offered Mr. Lancaster his choice of roles — either the right-wing general secretly planning a military coup against an ineffectual President, or the general's conscientious assistant, who eventually foils the plot. "In that film Burt picked the part of the general, the bad guy," *Mr. Douglas recalls,* "and I played the good guy, Jiggs. I could easily have been the general, which was the kind of part I'd often played, and Burt would have been very good as Jiggs. There the roles were interchangeable. In 'Tough Guys' I don't think they were interchangeable. There was never any doubt that Burt would play Harry and I would play Archie. I think it's much easier for Burt to play the paternal role. It has nothing to do with age; it's just a quality that's easier for him to project."

When they agreed to do "Tough Guys," the two actors wanted changes in the script. "Originally the characters had a more harmonious relationship," Mr. Kanew reports. "And the two actors said that wasn't real. Part of the magic between Kirk and Burt is the friction as well as the love. Off screen they're constantly bickering. They're like an old married couple. They know how to push each other's buttons. They're like Laurel and Hardy with muscles."

"We differ at times," Mr. Lancaster admits. "We have many disagreements about how things ought to be done, but we always manage to work it out." "I think we were arguing from the very first day we worked together," Mr. Douglas adds. "We're both impulsive, we're both difficult. But what I like about working with Burt, it ain't dull."

One of the subjects on which they differ is the function of movies. "Burt and I always get into an argument about this," Mr. Douglas says. "He feels pictures have to make a statement. To me the statement of the picture is always secondary. The primary purpose is to entertain."

Despite their frequent arguments, one senses a mutual respect and affection between the two actors. "Some people think we're the closest buddies," Mr. Douglas says. "We're not, though I think we have a wonderful friendship. Sometimes I don't see Burt for a year or two, but he's there if I need him, and I'm there if he needs me. We have a respect for each other that we don't voice."

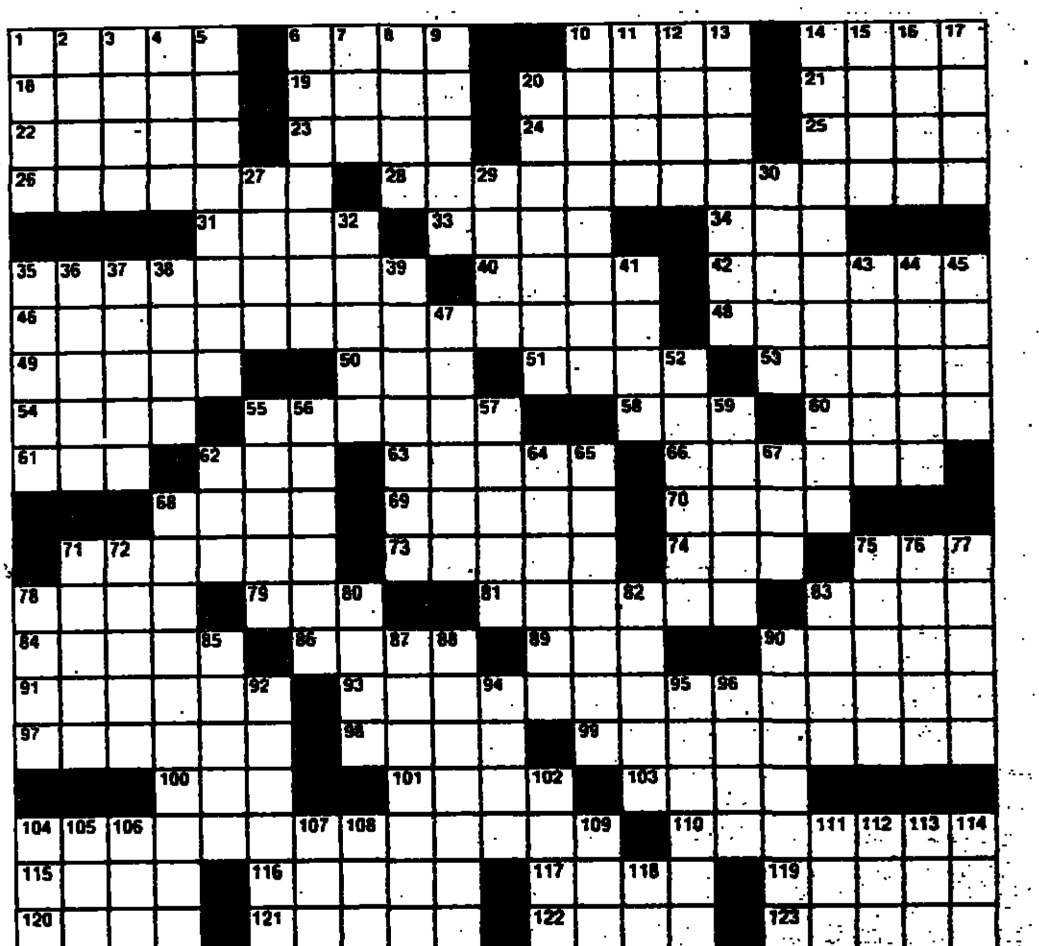
The careers of these two actors have followed parallel paths for 40 years. They both did theater work before making their first films in 1946; that year Mr. Lancaster starred in "The Killers" and Mr. Douglas costarred in "The Strange Love of Martha Ivers." They appeared together for the first time a year later, in "I Walk Alone." "We didn't really know each other when we did that," Mr. Lancaster says. "Kirk was a new actor working for Hal Wallis, and so was I. But we got rather friendly on that. We had dinner on several occasions at each other's homes. His kids were about my kids' age."

But it was their next collaboration, the 1956 western "Gunfight at the O.K. Corral," that really cemented their friendship. "I didn't really get close to Kirk until we did 'Gunfight at the O.K. Corral,'" Mr. Lancaster notes. "Then we were really with each other night and day. We would sit up until 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning in this little hotel in Tucson, Ariz., talking about our lives, our hopes and our dreams. And Hal Wallis would always ask, 'What do you two guys find to talk about?' The theory we used to have is that we spent so much time together because neither of us wanted to talk to Hal Wallis."

Neither of them seems inclined to slow down. Mr. Lancaster jokes a bit about his age. "It seems as if I was 35 just yesterday," he says. "And here I am an old codger. What happened? All of the sudden my sight, my back and some other parts of my body are falling apart." Yet despite that, he is off to Rome to appear in "Control," a film with an anti-nuclear theme, and Mr. Douglas is writing his autobiography while still reading scripts daily at his office in Beverly Hills.

Wacky Weather Reports

BY MAURICE J. TEITELBAUM/Puzzles Edited by Eugene T. Maleska



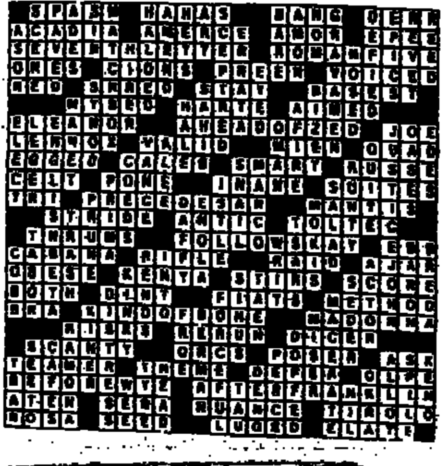
ACROSS

1 Denture arm
6 Walton's fling
10 Gasconade
14 Fen fuel
18 Capital of Flanders: 17th century
19 Norse goddess
20 Section of Warsaw
21 Heroine of Conrad's "Victory"
22 "For want of —— . . ."
23 Juvenal's journey
24 Swiss composer: 1852-1921
25 *Solans' kin*
26 Puzzle
28 For Americans, Jan. 17, 1893?
31 Hershfield's "agent"
33 Practiced extortion
34 —— Cruces, N.M.
35 Water-rooted plants
40 Anecdotal collections
42 May or Stritch
46 For El Salvador?
48 Cabinet-maker's tool
49 Org. for Tilden or Budge
50 "Cows —— my passion": Dickens
51 Furnish a lining
53 Peculate
54 Egyptian deity.
55 Oppose
58 Bounty man
60 Item from Iraq
61 Make lace
62 Dr. Dolittle's Gub-Gub
63 Poet Mark Van ——
66 Shabby abodes
68 Gunlock hammer holder
69 Resin used in printing ink
70 Mind
71 Testator's largess
73 Gained a championship again
74 Soak timber
75 *Pend.'s pal*
78 Whine
79 D.A.
81 Vascular plant parts
83 Vedic ritual drink
84 Kind of artery or vein
86 One of last year's frosh
89 M. Levin novel
90 Kind of battery
91 Naval vessel
93 For Texas ranchers?
97 Branch of the Campbells
98 Healthy, in Honduras
99 For golfer Irwin?
100 Worthless horse
101 Can. law enforcers
103 Duplicate event
104 For an ailing prince?
110 Venomous snakes
115 A pope who became a saint
116 Chemical compound
117 Director Fritz ——
119 Jinx
120 Word that stuck in Macbeth's *throat*
121 Large, coarse seaweeds
122 "Martha" melody
123 Fla.'s Marion County seat
124 Raft's gats
125 Within: Comb. form
126 Fierce
127 Stern purchase

DOWN

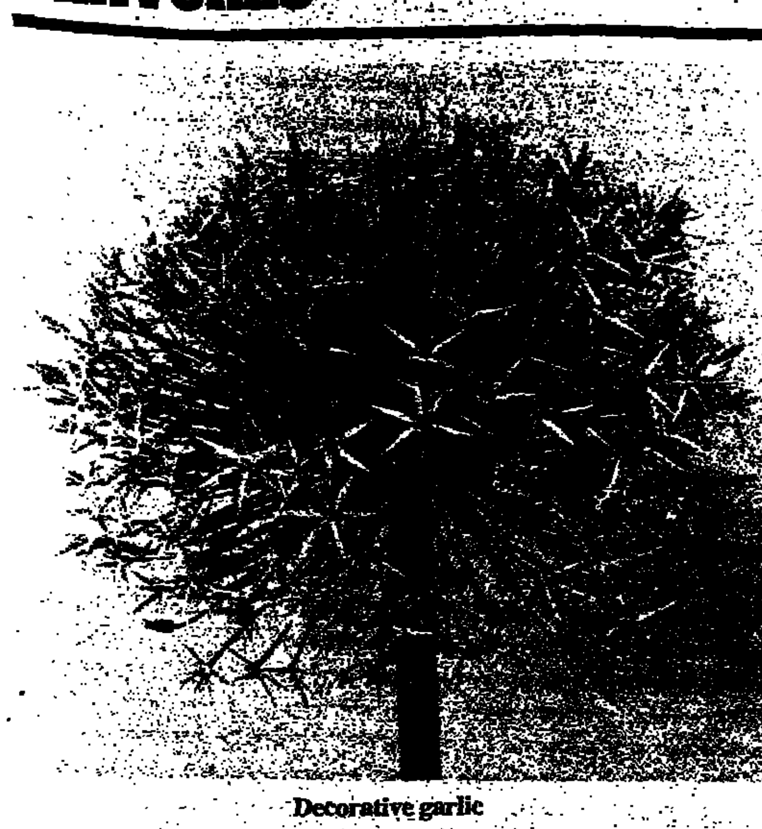
1 Group of families
2 Folkestone floor covering
3 Actor Badel
4 Knitting stitch
5 Disease caused by niacin and protein deficiency
6 Style of cooking
7 Hockey's —— Ross Trophy
8 Stalk of bananas
9 Beat
10 Former Olympic V.I.P.
11 Nobelist in physics: 1944
12 Town on the Garonne
13 Mouthwashes
14 For smiling Susan?
15 Hitchcockian
16 A Hathaway *who had a way with Will*
17 Ivan's news source
20 Mental
27 Above, in Aachen
29 Hawaiian lizard fish
30 Papa Bear
32 Lab burners
35 Vesuviate
36 Flower into the Aegean
37 Publicity
38 Sultan of Swat
39 Water —— (long-legged bug)
41 State of agitation
43 Model
44 —— -foot oil
45 Dashiell contemporary
47 Put new platforms on platforms
52 City in NE Pakistan
55 Lariat
56 Plumed birds
57 Hose worn under kilts
59 Galabias
62 Type of shooter
64 Emulated William Gillette
65 Assyrian capital
67 *Doc for Dobbin*
68 For Churchill Downs?
71 Great Swiss mathematician
72 First-aid contrivance
75 Propelled a gondola
76 Town on the Tigris
77 Behindhand
78 Century plant
80 Adds up
82 "—— Theme"
83 London district
85 Lass in "As You Like It"
87 Larynx's neighbor: Comb. form
88 Jostles
90 Army officer, somewhat abbreviated
92 Mend armor
94 Alaskan cape
95 Adjective for a speak-easy
96 Patricia from Ky.
102 Rice dish
104 Suffix with cell
105 James Mason role
106 What Markham's man did
107 D.C. agent
108 Soupçon
109 Like a royal flush
111 Somewhat, to Mehta
112 Balin and Claire
113 "Persistence of Memory" painter
114 Mongoloid people of Asia
118 "—— desperandum": Horace

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE



هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل



Decorative garlic

Plum crazy

GARDENER'S CORNER / Walter Frankl

THE DISCUSSION of fruit trees began on October 20, continues with two popular trees, one deciduous (the plum) and one evergreen (the lemon). Since soil preparation, planting and treatment are the same for all fruit trees of these two types, this article will close the subject.

Plum (*Prunus domestica, shesiv* in Hebrew). Many new plum varieties have been developed recently around the world and also in this country. No matter where you live, you can enjoy purple, red, greenish or golden-yellow, sweet, juicy plums. The beauty of the plum's masses of little white flowers in spring is another reason to plant it in your garden.

Soil requirements. A well-drained, loamy ground, strengthened by additions of organic plant food (compost, cow manure or kuftigan) and a yearly mulch of leaf mould is best.

Planting on lawns. Professional farmers plant their fruit trees in parallel rows, but many amateur gardeners, for lack of space, use lawns for tree plantings. If you want to do this, clear a circle about 2 metres in diameter of all grass. Use a garden fork to eliminate all grass or other roots by deep digging. The planting hole should be deep and broad enough to accommodate the sapling's roots comfortably. A handful of superphosphate mixed with the ground soil is most beneficial and should be repeated several times a year.

Set the young plum with a stake next to it at the same depth it grew in the nursery. When the planting hole has been refilled with soil and nutrients, tread around the sapling to get rid of any air pockets. Tie the baby tree to the stake and water. Afterwards paint the trunk with white paint to prevent the bark from absorbing too much heat and also a protection against caterpillars.

Pruning. During the first years of growth very little pruning should be done. Always use a sharp knife or secateurs. After the plum begins to bear fruit, dense tops, damaged wood and crossing branches should be removed. Don't hesitate to cut some of the rampant new growth each year in spring to stimulate production of new fruiting spurs for the coming season. The most important goal in pruning is to see to it that the branches are well-spaced and that air and light can reach the centre of the tree.

Pollination. Many gardeners want to have as many kinds of fruit trees as possible and plant single trees of different botanical families, like a lemon, an apple, a pecan and a mango with no thought about whether the trees will be properly pollinated and thus bear fruit. A beginning gardener buys the best trees from a nursery with an excellent reputation, prepares the ground, as advised, with the best manure and follows the planting rules faithfully. He cares for his trees year after year, only to find that a multitude of lovely blossoms bear little or no fruit at all. In a small garden, therefore, at least 2 trees of each different variety that bloom at the same period, should be planted. If a neighbour's garden contains a similar plum tree, and it is not more than about 100 metres away, you don't need a second tree for pollination. Most plums are self-pollinating, but I would not take the risk and would wisely plant a second tree.

Lemon (*Citrus limon, etz limon* in Hebrew), though not native to the Mediterranean region, acclimated here centuries ago. Goethe referred to the "Land of lemons" in describing the beauty of Southern Italy. In Israel the lemon is one of the most popular fruit trees.

For decades lemons have thrived in the coastal area and the Jordan Valley from Galilee to Jericho. The lemon responds well also to heavy soils (clay-loam) and can tolerate the occasional light frosts that hit the hilly areas in and around Jerusalem. Lemons are broad-leafed evergreens that will grow 3 – 4 metres high and about 2 – 3 metres wide, so don't plant them too close to your house or near the entrance. They need direct sunlight; when planted in partial shade, they tend to become weak.

Watering. During the first 2 weeks after planting, the lemon should be kept moist. Water frequently during dry spells. After one year of growth, the roots should penetrate deep enough to reach sufficient moisture and waterings may be reduced to twice a week in summer and once every 10 days (without rain) in winter.

Pest control. Lady bugs are a great help for the preying insects that may appear on lemons (mostly aphids and white fly). Sometimes little pink postules appear on the undersides of lemon leaves. These are fungi, which kill immature white fly and should not be removed from the foliage. Oil sprays are also effective as a control on pests. If all natural means will not help, and pests become intolerable, use chemical insecticides like malathion and observe all the safety precautions printed on the leaflet that comes with the poison.

REGULAR visits to nurseries, seed shops and garden centres are part of my professional obligations to stay posted on what bulbs and seeds are available. This autumn I noticed quite a turnout of bulb buyers. Shelves well-stocked with tulips, daffodils, haycinths, etc. early in September are nearly empty now. If you have not yet planted some of these garden jewels for spring beauty, you can still take advantage of the extraordinarily mild weather and set them out just now. Jerusalem's municipal gardeners are busy preparing ground for the bulbs we have been receiving annually from the Israel Netherlands Committee. This year will be the sixth consecutive year of a gift of 100,000 spring-flowering bulbs.

More bulbs from Holland. I want to mention some uncommon spring-flowering bulbs recently imported from Holland, which are available at nurseries across the country. Grow them in garden beds, balcony containers or medium-sized flower pots.

Allium (decorative garlic, *shum decorativi*, in Hebrew). Allium is the common Latin name for all plants (flowers and vegetables) of the onion family. This is a beautiful genus but a neglected one, presumably because most members of the family have an "onion" smell, delightful in food but not otherwise. This trouble does not arise if they are used for garden decoration.

Most alliums will grow in full sun or in half shade. Two species of decorative garlic are available now at our nurseries: *Allium aflatunese* grows 60 cm. high and flowers in June in little purplish-red globes. The second kind is *Allium giganteum*, growing stems about 120 cm. long and producing impressing flowers shaped like tennis balls which are purplish lilac. The latter takes a long time (9 – 10 months) to produce flowers, but they are attractive and exotic and provide a decorative contrast when planted next to low-growing evergreen shrubs. The long-stemmed allium flowers can also be used for indoor decoration if the stems are immersed in tepid water overnight, after which they will no longer have an objectionable smell.

Muscari (grape hyacinth, *muscari* also in Hebrew). Two species of this flower are being offered: *Muscari alba* with white flower stems about 10 – 15 cm. long and *Muscari armeniacum* with little purplish-blue bells on low-growing stems. The Greek name derives from the word "moshos" (musk), as some species have a musk-like odour. Both species grow wild in Israel, especially in the hills around Jerusalem and in the North.

Muscari are very useful rockery plants and can be grown successfully in sun or shade under trees and shrubs. The bulbs are perennial and should be left in the ground where they will multiply from season to season.

Camassia esculenta (same name in English and Hebrew) gets its name from the North American Indians. Camassia bulbs are similar to daffodil bulbs. They flower in summer with deep blue or white star-like flowers on stems of 70 cm. long. When planted close together as a background for a flowering border, they make a most attractive impression. They are especially successful in clay soils.

Brodiaea grandiflora (same name in English and Hebrew) honours a Scottish botanist, James J. Brodie. These are low-growing plants producing star-like flowers in yellow or lilac-lavender. The blooming period varies. Some species already produce blooms in March and others in early summer. A suitable plant for rockeries or low borders.

Operation yielded drugs used to convict

Vital surgery against the patient's wish

LAW REPORT / Asher Felix Landau

In the Supreme court sitting as a Court of Criminal Appeals before Justice Moshe Bejski, Justice Gavriel Bach and Judge Ya'acov Maltz in the matter of Yosef Kurtam, appellant, versus the State of Israel, respondent (Cr.A.480/85, 527/85).

THE APPELLANT was convicted in the District Court of the unlawful possession of heroin. At the time of his arrest the police suspected that he had swallowed the drug. An X-ray examination conducted with his consent confirmed that his stomach contained two foreign bodies which, it was believed, were quantities of heroin wrapped in plastic bags.

Attempts by doctors, with the appellant's consent, to remove the foreign bodies by non-surgical means failed, and they advised him to agree to an immediate operation, pointing out that leakage of even a small quantity of heroin into his stomach would be fatal. The appellant refused, and the police then obtained a court order authorizing the operation, which was performed against the appellant's wishes.

The substance removed from the appellant's stomach was indeed 45 grams of heroin, and the finding of the drug in the appellant's body was the main evidence relied upon by the District Court in his conviction. The appellant then appealed to the Supreme Court on the ground that this evidence was inadmissible. He contended that the performance of the operation without his consent was an assault, and also an infraction of sections 2(1) and 32 of the Protection of Privacy Law of 1981, relying in this regard on the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Vaknin (H.C.249/82 – see *The Jerusalem Post*, June 27, 1983).

The above sections provide as follows:

"2. Infringement of privacy is any of the following: (1) spying on or trailing a person in a manner likely to harass him, or any other harassment.

"32. Material obtained by an infringement of privacy shall not be used as evidence in court without the consent of the injured party unless the court, for reasons which shall be recorded, permits it to be so used, or the infringer, being a party to the proceeding, has a defence or enjoys an exemption under this Law."

The appellant also argued that the magistrate's order authorizing the operation was unlawful.

THE FIRST judgment of the Supreme Court was given by Justice Gavriel Bach. It was clear, he said, that the case of Vaknin could not assist the appellant. In that case a detainee in a military prison was forced to drink salt water with the object of making him vomit in order to determine whether or not he had swallowed drugs, and using such drugs, if discovered, as evidence against him.

The court held that this act constituted "any other harassment" under section 2(1) of the above law, which rendered the evidence inadmissible under section 32 of the Law. Moreover, no one had suggested in that case that the act in question was lawful. In the present case, however, the sole purpose of the operation was to save the patient's life, and the question was, therefore, in which circumstances a doctor was entitled to perform an operation against the patient's wishes.

Justice Bach then cited English and American authorities supporting the right of a patient to refuse an operation or other medical treatment. Thus, it was laid down in Halsbury's Laws of England that "A medical practitioner who examines a person against his will and without statutory authority to do so, and a surgeon who performs an operation or part of an operation without the patient's express or implied consent, are each liable in tresspass.

"It had also been said in England that "A judge or magistrate has no power to order the examination of the person of a defendant unless he consents, and if in pursuance of such an order, an examination is made, both the person giving the order and the person carrying out the examination are guilty of assault..."

An American court also had held that "Anglo-American law starts with the premise of thorough-going self-determination. It follows that each man is considered to be master of his own body, and he may ...expressly prohibit the performance of life-saving surgery."

NEVERTHELESS, Justice Bach added, some exception to this rule had been recognized, such as where the patient was unable to express his consent, or had attempted suicide (in which case he was regarded as having acted while of unsound mind), or where the guardians of a minor had refused to consent to an operation to save his life, or where prison authorities, who were answerable by law for the welfare of prisoners, had force-fed a prisoner to save her life.

It was not wise, Justice Bach continued, to try to frame clear criteria in this field. However, after examining relevant Israeli authorities and statutory provisions, he concluded that, as a general rule, a person's right not to undergo an operation without his consent was recognized also in Israel.

The exceptions to this rule in Israel were certainly as least as wide as those accepted in England and the U.S., mainly because of the recognition in Israel of the supreme value of human life.

Justice Bach was also of opinion that a distinction should be drawn between operations necessary to save life that would seriously affect the patient's future well-being, in which case the patient's wishes should be respected, and those in which there was no such danger affecting the patient's future well-being, in which case the doctor's decision should stand.

In the present case there were no inherent dangers in the operation, and the appellant's refusal stemmed from his fear of conviction and punishment. This case was similar, therefore, to that of a person who had attempted suicide, and was thus unable to weigh the matter with balance and reason. The appellant's refusal was quite unconnected with his present or future state of health, and was based entirely on extraneous motives. The doctors were therefore justified in regarding him as one who had attempted suicide, and were entitled to take the necessary steps to save his life. There was no assault or trespass in this case which could create "any other harassment" aimed at infringing upon the appellant's privacy.

Moreover, under section 18(1)(b) of the above law, "it shall be a good defence in any criminal or civil proceeding for infringement of privacy that the infringement was committed in circumstances in which the infringer was under a legal, moral, social or professional obligation to commit it." In his opinion it could be said, at least, that the doctors were under a moral and professional obligation to act as they did to save the appellant's life.

JUSTICE Bach then referred to the provision in section 32 of the above law empowering the court to admit evidence even if obtained through an *infringement of privacy*, "for reasons which shall be recorded." He fully agreed with the District Court that adequate reasons existed in the present case.

For one thing, although the magistrate's order permitting the operation could not justify the doctors' actions had they been unlawful, it was certainly an element in favour of allowing the evidence within the context of section 32 of the law. A choice had to be made between the person's right to privacy, and the right of the community to obtain information for some or other purpose. In the present case the choice was between obtaining evidence in a serious drug offence, and the "infringement" of the appellant's privacy in performing an operation aimed at saving his life and which, so it appeared, in fact did so. In these circumstances it was certainly correct to admit the evidence.

Justice Bach added that in the Vaknin case mentioned above, the Supreme Court, while upholding the argument that the appellant's privacy had been infringed upon, returned the case to the District Court to consider whether the evidence objected to should be admitted under section 32 of the law.

> **'... a distinction should be drawn between operations necessary to save life that would seriously affect the patient's future well-being ... and those in which there was no such danger affecting the patient's future well-being'**

In conclusion, Justice Bach pointed out that it had been held in the Vaknin case that "the exclusionary rule – the use of the fruit of the poisonous tree" excluding evidence unlawfully or unfairly obtained, recognized in the U.S., was not recognized in Israel. Therefore, even if the doctors in the present case were guilty of assault or trespass, that in itself would not exclude the evidence.

For the above reasons, Justice Bach proposed that the appeal be dismissed.

JUSTICE Moshe Bejski concurred. He mentioned at the outset that in the Vaknin case the court had not only rejected the exclusionary rule, but had also rejected the English practice giving the judge a discretion to exclude evidence unfairly obtained. He added, however, that as the court had then emphasized, its decision in no way diminished the obligation of the police to exercise the utmost fairness in its investigations, and that the court would reconsider its attitude if necessary.

The case of Vaknin, and another decision of the Supreme Court on similar facts, in the case of Catalan, cited by counsel, were totally irrelevant in the present context, Justice Bejski continued. In both these cases the accused had been forced to submit to physical interference for the purpose of procuring evidence, namely, to discover drugs secreted in their bodies. Although, in the present case the police were interested in finding evidence, the decision to operate was that of the doctors alone, for the sole purpose of saving the appellant's life. In these circumstances there was no assault, and also "no other harassment."

In any case, said Justice Bejski, he fully agreed that the evidence was correctly admitted under section 32 of the law, and that the doctors were under "a moral or professional obligation" to act as they did. These grounds were sufficient, he said, for dismissing the appeal.

Justice Bach was of the opinion, Justice Bejski continued, that the general rule in England and America precluding an operation without the patient's consent was applicable also in Israel. He did not share this view, more particularly in cases of urgency where an operation was necessary to save a person's life or avoid serious damage to his health. He also did not agree with the exception that a person who attempted suicide was necessarily to be regarded as of unsound mind. This theory was largely fictitious, for many people committed suicide with clear minds for reasons which for them were logical, even if society did not agree with them.

The Israeli statutory provisions and authorities quoted by Justice Bach, he said, supported the conception, deeply rooted in Jewish tradition, of the supreme value of life. Justice Bejski also cited an opinion of Rabbi Ya'acov Emden, relied upon also by the District Court, clearly permitting an operation against the patient's will to save his life where the sickness or injury was apparent, thoroughly understood by the surgeon, and was to be treated by tried and accepted procedures; the matter does not depend on the patient's opinion, and he has no right to destroy himself.

Justice Bejski also quoted the American authority Fleming that "A surgeon, charged with a particular operation, is not justified to depart from instructions and perform a different one, except in an unanticipated emergency calling for an immediate decision to save life or preserve health. In emergency cases, involving utmost urgency, the law places a higher value on the preservation of life than on the inviolability of the human body, and supports the surgeon's initiative, if conditions make it imperative to operate without precedent authorization."

THE GENERAL problem now arising, said Justice Bejski, involved moral and philosophical questions in addition to medical considerations, and he would prefer not to define norms beyond what was necessary for this particular case. Moreover, the whole subject had not been sufficiently investigated, and there was not enough material before the court to justify laying down general rules covering all possibilities. It was better, he said, for the law to develop on the basis of a series of decisions covering actual cases that arose. He would, therefore, content himself with holding that where a person was in danger of certain and immediate death, or certain and serious impairment of his health, and was unable to exercise clear thought and rational judgment, an operation or other treatment was undoubtedly permissible even against his will. Moreover, such action was obligatory where the operation or treatment involved no special risk or fear of serious disability. Such was the case of the appellant.

For these reasons, said Justice Bejski, the appeal should be dismissed.

Judge Ya'acov Maltz also agreed to the dismissal of the appeal.

Advocate Yaron Zinger appeared for the appellant, and Advocate Haim Liran, senior assistant state attorney, for the State. The judgment was given on August 19, 1986.

THE ITALIAN EMBASSY PRESENTS

WELCOME TO ITALY

INDUSTRIAL DESIGN
"THE BEST OF ITALY"
An exhibition of Italian products:
LANCIA (TELCAR)
FIAT (MEDITERRANEAN CAR AGENCY)
ALFA ROMEO (KAFRIS)
VESPA (OFER)
BRUNO MAGLI, POLLINI (GLEZER'S)
GUCCI, I SANTI, VALENTINO (SHEBA)
GYFORM, MARELLI, BRUNATI (LA CASA)
I GUZZINI (LIGHTING SYSTEMS ITALY)
ALESSI, SAPORITI (TOLLMAN'S)
OLIVETTI (DELTA TRADING)
FIATAGRI (FELDMAN)
ZANUSSI (DAG AL)
PERIPOLI (ARNA)

Tel Aviv Hilton, Opening hours:
5 November 86: from 10:00 to 19:00
6 November 86: from 9.00 to 15.30
7 November 86: from 10.00 to 13.00

FASHION
By centro di firenze per la moda italiana presenting designers:
Enrico Coveri, Regina Schrecker, Chiara Boni, Renato Balestra, Bruno Piattelli, Gibot.
6 November 86 Tel-Aviv Hilton 16.30, 21.00
7 November 86 Tel-Aviv Hilton 10.00AM
8 November 86 Naharya Carlton 21.00
9 November 86 Jerusalem Hilton 20.00
10 November 86 Haifa Dan Carmel 16.30, 21.00

All proceeds to support "Wizo's" Projects for disadvantaged girls.

CUISINE
Enjoy the tastes and aromas of Italian cuisine, authentically prepared by Italian chefs at the Tel Aviv Hilton.

A rich menu of pasta, fish and meat dishes, with entertainment by Italian folklore troupe in the King Solomon Grill and an enticing choice of fragrant pizzas in the Lounge.

Plus a chance to win a week's holiday for 2 at the Cavalieri Hilton, Rome, including flight and accommodation on bed/breakfast basis.

Daily from 3rd - 12th November, except Friday.

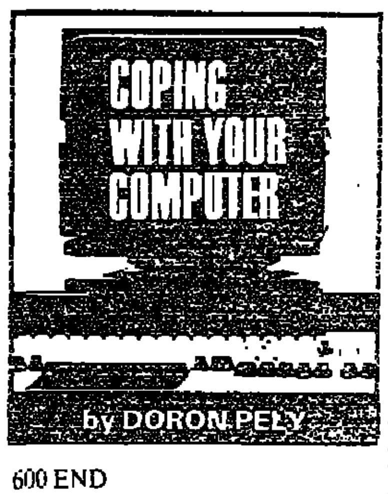
King Solomon Grill - 19:00-22:30
The Lounge - 17:00-20:00

For reservations please call 640282

Alitalia From Rome To Everywhere
Helena Rubinstein
Hilton

ADMON

Performance test



IT'S NOT EASY to gauge the quality of a microcomputer. The number of components, and the variety of interrelated processes involved in every step of the execution of a program, make comparisons [illegible].

Like cars, different computers are powered by different sized "motors." They have different microprocessors, the heart of every computer, and they run at different speeds. There are numerous versions of programming languages, and the combination of all those characteristics determines the final performance of the computer.

A set of eight tests, published in 1977 by [illegible] magazine, gives a partial solution to the problem of comparing the performance of different computers. These tests are by no means the most rigorous, but they offer a simple and relatively quick method of examination.

Using a stopwatch and a set of simple instructions in Basic, a programming language, you can find out whether your computer is a tortoise or a cheetah. For more accuracy, perform each test 10 times and average the results.

The first test is a simple loop program. This program will check the speed with which the computer executes the comparison required for it to stop when the count of a variable (in this case "K") is 1000. When the letter "S" appears on the screen start timing, and when the letter "E" appears on the screen the test is complete and stop timing. (This sequence should be followed for each test.)

```
100 PRINT "S"
200 FOR K = 1 TO 1000
300 NEXT K
500 PRINT "E"
600 END
```

The second test introduces a more complex internal operation for the computer to execute, so it will take more time to complete.

```
100 PRINT "S"
200 K = 0
300 K = K + 1
400 IF K < THEN 300
500 PRINT "E"
600 END
```

The third test adds a numerical calculation to the test. The timing difference between this test and the second one is directly related to the time it takes for the computer to execute simple arithmetic calculations.

```
100 PRINT "S"
200 K = 0
300 K = K + 1
310 A = K/K*K+K-K
400 IF K < 100 THEN 300
500 PRINT "E"
600 END
```

THE FOURTH test replaces the "K"s in the arithmetic calculation with known and pre-determined numbers called "constants." This test should run a little faster than the previous one because there is less work needed to retrieve the value of "K" from memory each time it is referred to.

```
100 PRINT "S"
200 K = 0
300 K = K + 1
310 A = K/2*3+4-5
400 IF K < 1000 THEN 300
500 PRINT "E"
600 END
```

Benchmark five introduces a call to a sub-program, a routine practice in programming, but one that requires some special book-keeping operations from the computer. Since the call to the sub-program, interrupts the smooth flow of the main program, the computer has to "remember" where it was interrupted so it can continue from the same point when control is returned to the main program. In our case, the sub-program does nothing except return control to the main program.

```
100 PRINT "S"
200 K = 0
300 K = K + 1
310 A = K/2*3+4-5
320 GOSUB700
400 IF K < 1000 THEN 300
500 PRINT "E"
600 END
700 RETURN
```

The sixth program puts a little more "pressure" on the computer, asking it to allocate a special storage space called Array. The speed at which this extra task is performed depends on the design of the computer as well as the particular version of Basic that it utilizes.

```
100 PRINT "S"
200 K = 0
250 DIM M(5)
300 K = K + 1
310 A = K/2*3+4-5
320 GOSUB700
330 FOR L = 1 TO 5
340 NEXT L
400 IF K < 1000 THEN 300
500 PRINT "E"
600 END
700 RETURN
```

The seventh test uses the Array set in the last program. It involves rigorous communication between the various parts of the computer and will probably take longer to execute than all previous programs.

```
100 PRINT "S"
200 K = 0
250 DIM M(5)
300 K = K + 1
310 A = K/2*3+4-5
320 GOSUB700
330 FOR L = 1 TO 5
335 M(L) = A
340 NEXT L
400 IF K < 1000 THEN 300
500 PRINT "E"
600 END
700 RETURN
```

THE FINAL test utilizes various mathematical functions that are built into almost every version of Basic. If these functions are well written into the language, they will execute faster than if they are badly written. You should read your user's manual and find out the exact symbol required for the "power" function (it is marked in the program as a question mark). Replace the question mark with the appropriate symbol before you execute this program.

```
100 PRINT "S"
200 K = 0
300 K = K + 1
330 A = K ? 2
340 B = LOG(K)
350 C = SIN(K)
400 IF K < 1000 THEN 300
500 PRINT "E"
600 END
```

If you've survived the rigours of timing and tabulating, you can now compare your computer's performance with other computers, and then you'll know whether your machine is fit for the track or should stay in the garage.

What makes Yossi run?

RANDOMALIA/Miriam Arad

DRIVING BACK from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem around 11 p.m. after a family gathering the other day, we found the road full of traffic all the way, an endless stream of cars travelling in both directions. Who were all these people, we asked ourselves. Where were they going to or coming from at this hour of the night? They couldn't all have been to family gatherings, could they? Even weddings, birthday parties, visits to the theatre or to friends couldn't account for that much traffic. So what were they all doing on the road?

It's the same when you go downtown any morning of the week. The streets are crowded, and you ask yourself what everyone is about, and anyhow, why aren't they at work? They can't all be night guards, bakers, or newspaper delivery boys, can they? You try to figure it out. Some are housewives, you say, some pensioners, some are on leave, some unemployed; some have a doctor's appointment, some a business meeting; some youngsters are between school and army, and some just playing hookey.

By my reckoning, those I have listed, and a few others I haven't, are reason enough for the streets not to look deserted in the morning. But crowded? Of course, you yourself are there for a necessary and legitimate purpose – buying underwear for the kids, going to query an oversized phone bill. But all those others? Dunno.

You get the same feeling again at any place where you yourself only rarely go: an ear-nose-throat specialist, say, or a TV store. The specialist's waiting room is full, new patients are coming in all the time, and you are amazed to discover what masses of people are having trouble with their ears, noses or throats. And how come so many people are buying new television sets?

You know why you are there yourself. Your black-and-white has finally given up the ghost, and you are shopping for a colour set. But surely almost everyone else already has colour TV, so why is this shop so full?

Why, for that matter, is the flight to Invercargill, New Zealand, all booked up? You happen to have an aunt living there, which is why you are going, but all those others? How many Jewish aunts live in Invercargill? What else can you go there for?

And it isn't even just out-of-the-way places. It's a fact that *davka* exactly at 4:37 in the afternoon when you visit the bank, the watchmaker, Mount Tabor, or merely stop off at a kiosk for a glass of orange juice, some dozen other people have had the same idea. I'm sure there's some statistics or law of averages to explain it, but wouldn't you nevertheless expect that once, just once, you would find the bank, the kiosk, or Mount Tabor empty at 4:37? They never are.

Or no. They are. When chance has it that you find yourself walking home at 10:30 p.m. because you have been to see friends, and you stayed for supper, and then remained for *Mabat* and spent another hour chatting over tea, and you're a woman alone because your husband happens to be on reserve duty, and you're scared stiff walking the streets in the dark at 10:30 p.m. – *davka* then all the laws of statistics and averages go haywire, and the streets are empty. No one else in all the wide world, it seems, has been to see friends and stayed for supper and *Mabat* and tea. So where is everybody when you want them? Driving on the road between Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, that's where.

TENNIS

Mac challenges Ivan for Antwerp prize

PARIS (Reuter). – John McEnroe's suspension for yelling at an umpire will run to 42 days, subject to appeal, the Men's International Professional Tennis Council (MIPTC) has announced.

MIPTC supervisor Thomas Karlberg imposed a $3,000 fine on the American for verbal abuse of chair umpire Jeremy Shales after his quarter-final defeat yesterday in the Paris Open by Spain's Sergio Casal.

He has ten days to appeal against the fine, which would bring his total of fines for the year to $8,850.

"If the fine is sustained on appeal, then McEnroe will exceed the MIPTC code limit of $7,500 and will be subject to a suspension of 42 days," an MIPTC statement said.

Though Ivan Lendl is rightly regarded as favourite to retain the richest indoor title in tennis, the Antwerp tournament, worth $940,000 which starts today, most eyes will be on the brooding McEnroe.

McEnroe, the wayward genius of the circuit and a former winner in Antwerp when it was known as the European Champions' Championship, will be keen to make amends for his controversial exit from the Paris indoor event last week.

Apart from his fall from grace in Paris, McEnroe, runner-up to Lendl in Antwerp in 1985, has been in impressive form since coming out of a six-month self-imposed exile, and had won three successive titles before arriving in the French capital.

Lendl has always enjoyed rich pickings in the Antwerp event, and his victory last year – his third in succession – earned him the bonus of a diamond-studded racket worth $700,000.

The world's number one admits he has dropped into a lower gear in a bid to clear up the hip problem which has troubled him since his U.S. Open victory in August.

Since then he has lost the Australian indoor title to Wimbledon champion Boris Becker and in the Tokyo Grand Prix he was beaten in the semi-finals by Sweden's Stefan Edberg.

Frenchman Yannick Noah, also on the comeback trail after a prolonged injury, is seeded second ahead of the erratic Miloslav Mecir, known as "The Cat," who is equally capable of extraordinary wins or unexpected defeats.

The newly-named event enjoys the backing of the Brussels-based Community Commission and, as a result, prize money will be paid in European currency units instead of U.S. dollars.

In Paris, Boris Becker of West Germany won his third straight tournament by beating Sergio Casal, 6-4,6-3,7-6 in the finals of the Paris Open Tennis Tournament.

Casal, ranked 100, who had to make his way through a preliminary tournament even to qualify for the main draw, earned $50,000.

Becker had 22 aces in the contest and came from behind in the final set to win the tiebreaker, 7-3, and the match.

"The last three weeks was the best I've ever played," Becker told the crowd. "Hopefully it will continue."

In London the Wightman Cup ended in an American shut-out.

Such was the U.S. strength that team captain Elise Burgin did not get on court until the final match, when she teamed up with Anne White for a 7-6, 6-3 doubles victory over Jo Durie and Anne Hobbs.

That completed the total sweep, the 13th.

In Hong Kong, India's Ramesh Krishnan collected his second major title in three weeks when he defeated Ecuador's Andres Gomez 7-6, 6-0, 7-5 in the final of the Hong Kong Grand Prix Tennis Tournament.

The seventh-seeded Krishnan had five match points before he was able to subdue the error-prone Gomez.

Krishnan, who won the Japan Open two weeks ago, kept Gomez on the baseline, frustrating his rival's more creative game with a safety first approach which earlier helped him beat top seed Jimmy Connors and Australian Pat Cash.

"I wa able to neutralise his heavier service with even better returns. I have been playing well all week but I did not expect to win so easily. Without a big serve, you have to have aggressive ground strokes to succeed," said Krishnan, who is ranked 40 in the world.

"To have beaten Connors, Cash and Gomez is important to me at this point in my tennis career. From now on, I will play as many tournaments as I can before the end of the year to ensure my current progress continues."

In Indianapolis, fifth-seeded Melissa Gurney of the United States upset No. 2 seed Dianne Fromholtz of Australia 6-3, 6-2 to move into the finals of the Virginia Slims of Indianapolis Women's professional tennis tournament. The other finalist is top-seeded Zina Garrison who defeated fellow-American Barbara Potter 6-7 (9-7), 6-4, 6-1.

VICTORS. – Boris Becker wins in Paris, and Ramesh Krishnan takes the title in Hongkong. (Reuter photos)

NBA

Jordan nets 50 for the Bulls

NEW YORK (AP). – Michael Jordan scored a record 50 points as the Chicago Bulls won Doug Collins' regular-season coaching debut with a 108-103 National Basketball Association victory over the New York Knicks.

Jordan, who scored all but three of his points after the first quarter, had 21 in the fourth period, 15 of them in the last 5:17 as the Bulls rallied from a 90-85 deficit.

Charles Oakley and Earl Cureton scored 17 each for Chicago, while Rory Sparrow had 24 and Bill Cartwright added 21 to lead New York.

Cleveland's Mark West scored a career-high 27 points and rookie Ron Harper had 25 as the Cavaliers opened their season with a 113-106 victory over the Washington Bullets.

Cleveland, who started rookies Brad Daugherty, Harper and John "Hot Rod" Williams, won for only the third time in the franchise's 17 regular-season openers. Williams scored 22 points and Daugherty, the first player taken in the 1986 draft, collected eight points and 13 rebounds. Jeff Malone led Washington with 25 points and Moses Malone contributed 22.

Dominique Wilkins scored 39 points to lead Atlanta to a 131-111 victory over the New Jersey Nets in the Hawks' season opener.

Despite Nets substitute Leon Wood's 22 points, Atlanta clinched the victory in the third period with a 12-2 streak that saw the quarter end with an 102-82 score.

Randy Wittman and Kevin Willis scored 16 points apiece for Atlanta. Mike McGee, in his first game as a hawk, added 14.

Newcomer John Long scored a game-high 23 points, including a game-winning 3-point shot with one second to play, as the Indiana Pacers defeated the Detroit Piston 92-89.

Wayman Tisdale added 18 points for Indianapolis and Steve Stipanovich had 11 as the Pacers won their home-opener before a sellout crowd of 16,912.

Adrian Dantley led Detroit with 21 points and Bill Laimbeer had 16 points and 19 rebounds.

Rodney McCray and Akeem Olajuwon took up the slack for injured Ralph Sampson as Houston held off a late Los Angeles surge to beat the Lakers 115-102 in a rematch of the Western Conference finals.

McCray scored 28 points to tie his career high and Olajuwon added 26 as the Rockets continued their recent success against the Lakers. The Rockets have beaten the Lakers in five of their last six games, including a 4-1 margin in last year's playoffs.

CRICKET

Hookes stakes Test claim

ADELAIDE (AP). – South Australian skipper and former test vice-captain David Hookes pounded the England spin attack at the Adelaide Oval yesterday as he raced to his 26th first-class century. The 31-year-old Test reject served notice he can still play at the top with an authoritative, responsible innings which helped save the day for South Australia. He hit 104 in 150 minutes from 155 balls with 10 fours and two sixes. Wayne Phillips made 70. South Australia 305-8 decl. and 261-8 (Embury 6-101) England 407.

In Sahiwal, Pakistan, left-hander Asif Mujtaba completed an unbeaten 70 to save a Punjab Governor's XI from the follow-on and condemn their three-day match with West Indies to a draw.

West Indies 337 (P.J. Dujon 126 not out, W.K.R. Benjamin 92, Nasir Javed four for 82) and 113 for three. Punjab Governor's XI 214 (Asif Mujtaba 70 not out).

GOLF

Norman beaten at least

SYDNEY (AP). – Australian Mike Harwood fired a course record 64 yesterday to win the Australian PGA Golf Championship, thus ending Greg Norman's six-tournament winning streak.

Harwood, who began the final day nine shots behind Norman, the top player in the world, finished up 13-under-par on 275, two shots ahead of his Florida-based Australian rival.

Norman had been closing in on American Byron Nelson's record of 11 straight victories set in 1945. He was aiming for his third straight triumph, but he could only card a 1-over-par 73, and was unable to overhaul 27-year-old Harwood, who recorded the first tournament triumph of his career.

RUGBY

Irish record win

DUBLIN (AFP). – Ireland, who lost all four matches in the five nations championship last season, crushed Romania 60-0 at Lansdowne Road here yesterday for the biggest winning margin in international rugby history.

They scored ten tries – four better than their previous highest, which came in matches against France in 1913 and Scotland in 1963 – with winger Keith Crossan getting a hat-trick.

The previous biggest winning margin was South Africa's 44-0 triumph over Scotland at Murrayfield in 1951.

In Perpignan, the All-Blacks turned on the style in the second half to crush a French select XV 59-6.

The Soviet Union beat a French A side 15-9 (half-time 6-3) in an international amateur rugby federation match.

In Llanelli, the Fiji Barbarians displayed superb handling and running to take a deserved eight point lead at half-time, but they had to give second-best to Llanelli's forwards after the break, losing their rugby union tour match 35-21.

SOCCER

Hammers hit Everton

LONDON (AP). – Alan Dickens rose to head home an Alan Devonshire corner after 49 minutes to give West Ham United a 1-0 victory over Everton in an English First Division soccer match yesterday.

The victory took West Ham into fourth place in the standings on 22 points, one ahead of Everton, who dropped to sixth.

LIVERPOOL (AFP). – English soccer champions Liverpool might sign Danish World Cup star Preben Elkjaer to replace Ian Rush when their Welsh striker joins Juventus next season.

Liverpool Manager Kenny Dalglish is said to be watching the Dane, who is now playing for Verona in the Italian league. Elkjaer's contract expires at the end of the season, and Verona were asking £800,000 for him.

Liverpool already have one Danish player, midfield powerhouse Jan Molby.

America's Cup

FREMANTLE (AFP). – Fast-talking Tom Blackaller's "USA" put his money where his mouth was to beat Dennis Connor's "Stars and Stripes" in light winds in the opening race of round two of the second America's Cup Challenger Series off here yesterday.

"USA" crossed the line 39 seconds ahead of "Stars and Stripes" in a close race made difficult by winds that dropped to four knots before picking up in the final stages to eight knots.

NHL

Maple Leafs 2, Red Wings 0; Sabres 3, Devils 1; Islanders 7, Jets 4; Flames 4, Capitals 1; Flyers 4, Bruins 2; Nordiques 2, Whalers 2; Blackhawks 6, North Stars 5.

[illegible]

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL:
8.00 [illegible] 8.02 [illegible] 8.05 School Broadcasts 14.00 [illegible] 14.03 [illegible] 14.15 [illegible] Famous [illegible] 14.25 [illegible] 14.45 [illegible] 15.15 Family [illegible] 15.30 [illegible] 17.00 [illegible] magazine
CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:
17.30 Alice in Wonderland
18.00 [illegible]
ARABIC-LANGUAGE programmes:
18.30 News roundup
18.32 Programme Trailer
18.35 Sports
19.30 News
HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at
20.00 [illegible]
20.02 The Paper Chase, starring John Houseman, James Stephens and Diana Douglas
20.50 [illegible]
21.00 Mabat Newsreel
21.30 Don't Wait Up – comedy series starring Nigel Havers, Tony Britton and Dinah Sheridan
22.00 [illegible]
22.50 [illegible]
23.45 [illegible]
JORDAN TV (unofficial):
17.30 Cartoons 18.00 French Hour 19.30 News in Hebrew 20.00 News in Arabic 20.30 No Place Like Home 21.10 Edge of Darkness 22.00 News in English 22.20 Strangers and Brothers
MIDDLE EAST TV (from T.A. north):
13.00 Another Life 14.00 700 Club 14.30 Shape-Up 15.00 Afternoon Movie: My Man Godfrey 15.35 Heathcliff 17.00 Super Book 17.30 Muppets 18.00 Happy Days 18.30 Laverne & Shirley 19.00 News 20.00 Magnum P.I. 21.00 Monday Night Football 23.00 700 Club

RADIO

Voice of Music

6.02 Morning Melodies
7.07 Corelli: Concerto Grosso, Op. 6/1; Handel: Trio Sonata for Flute, Oboe and Continuo
7.33 Beethoven: "Leonore", overture No 3 (New York/Bernstein); Danzi: Concerto for Flute and Orchestra; Mozart: Sonata for Violin and Piano, K.296 (Perlman, Barenboim); Bruch: Septet in E flat major; Prokofiev: Symphony No. 3
9.30 Schubert: Overture in D major (Menuhin Festival/Y. Menuhin); Paganini: Violin Concerto No. 2, "La Campanella" (Accardo, Rome Philharmonic); Dvorak: Piano Quintet; Stravinsky: "Le baiser de la fée," ballet music (National Scottish/Jarvi)
12.05 Brahms: Piano Quartet, Op. 25
13.00 Vivaldi: Concerto No. 11 for Strings (Toronto Chamber/Neel); Haydn: Cello Concerto (Du Pre, English Chamber/Barenboim); Schubert: Quartet No. 13; Vieuxtemps: Sonata for Viola and Piano; Elgar: "From the Bavarian Highlands" (Bournemouth Cho. and Orch./Del Mar)
15.00 Contemporary Music
16.00 Britten: Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra (Minnesota/Marriner); Prokofiev: Violin Concerto No. 2 (Perlman, BBC/Rozhdestvensky); Brahms: String Quintet No. 1 (Allegri, Ireland); Schumann: Fantasiestücke for Cello and Piano; Schubert: Rondo for Piano Duet (Queffelec, I. Cooper); Beethoven: Sonata for Horn and Piano (James, Partridge); Mozart: Divertimento No. 10 (Vienna Mozart Players/Boskovsky)
18.30 Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra – Gelbrun: 4 Pieces for Strings; Jolivet: Concerto for Flute and Strings; Grieg: Piano Concerto; Tchaikovsky: "Francesca de Rimini"
20.05 Parcham: Solo for Recorder and Viola da Gamba; Rameau: 3 Concert Pieces for Harpsichord, Violin and Viola da Gamba; 3 Dances for Harpsichord
20.30 From the World's Concert Halls: Finnish Radio Orchestra under Leif Segerstam – Busoni: Suite for Orchestra, Concert Piece for Piano; Sibelius: Symphony No. 4
22.30 The Tradition of Mexican Folk Music
23.00 Musical Medley

First Programme

6.03 Programmes for Olim
7.30 Favourite Old Songs
8.05 Compass – with Benny Hendel
9.05 Hebrew songs
9.30 Encounter – live family magazine
10.30 Programme in Easy Hebrew
11.10 School Broadcasts
11.30 Education for all
12.05 Guest for an Hour
13.00 News in English
13.30 News in French
14.06 Children's programmes
15.53 Notes on a New Book
16.05 Radio Drama
17.20 Everyman's University
18.06 Jewish Tradition
18.50 Bible Reading
19.05 Reflections on the Portion of the Week
19.30 Programmes for Olim
22.05 Signs and Wonders – the beginning of Hebrew radio (repeat)
23.05 Hebrew songs

Second Programme

6.12 Gymnastics
6.30 Editorial Review
6.53 Green Light – drivers' corner
7.00 This Morning – news magazine
8.05 Morning Star – Diana Shore
9.05 House Call – with Rivka Michaeli
10.05 All Shades of the Network – morning magazine
12.10 O.K. on Two
13.00 Midday – news commentary, music
14.05 Humour
15.05 Magic Moments
16.05 Songs and Homework
17.10 Economics Magazine
18.06 Free Period – education magazine
18.45 Today in Sport
19.05 Today – radio newsreel
19.35 Law and Justice Magazine
20.05 Cantorial Hit Parade
22.05 Jazz Corner
23.05 Treasure Hunt

Army

6.05 University on the Air
6.30 Open Your Eyes – songs, information
7.07 "707" – with Alex Ansky
8.05 Good Morning Israel
9.05 In the Morning – with Eli Yisraeli
10.05 Coffee Break
11.05 Right Now
13.05 Daily Hit Parade
15.05 Daily Meeting – with Orly Yaniv
16.05 Four in the Afternoon
17.00 Evening Newsreel
18.05 Interview with Aluf Menahem Einan
19.05 Music
20.05 The IDF Troupes
21.00 Mabat – TV newsreel
21.30 University on the Air
22.05 Popular songs
23.05 Israeli songs
00.05 Night Birds – songs, chat

[illegible]

Notices in this feature are charged at NIS 7.60 per line, including VAT. Insertion every day of the month costs NIS 151.80 per line, including VAT, per month.

JERUSALEM

Museums

ISRAEL MUSEUM. Exhibitions: Ketef Hinnom – treasure facing Jerusalem's walls ◊ "A Man and his Land", Moshe Dayan collection ◊ Animals in Ancient Art (Rockefeller) ◊ The Idea in Form, designs for the table ◊ Three Japanese Designers, graphics and product design ◊ Bethlehem Embroidery, dresses and costume parts ◊ Minus One Dimension, 20th Century Sculptors' Drawings ◊ Moshe Gershuni – largest presentation of his paintings 1980-1985 ◊ Art in Context, audio-visual programme ◊ News in Antiquities ◊ Big and Small relative sizes in life, art and children's world ◊ Jewels of Children's Literature ◊ Permanent exhibitions of Archeology, Judaica and Ethnic Art. Ancient Glass Exhibition (opens 6.11). ◊ VISITING HOURS: Main Museum 10-5. At 11: Guided tour of the Museum (English). 3: Guided tour of Archaeological galleries in English.

L.A. MAYER MUSEUM FOR ISLAMIC ART. Visiting hours: Sun.-Thurs. 10-1; 3.30-6. Fri. closed. Sat. and holiday eves 10-1. Hapalmach St., Tel. 661291/2. Bus No. 15

Exhibitions

JERUSALEM MAP HOUSE, Old City, 7 Beit El St., 286328, 423647, Roberts, Turner, etc.

Conducted Tours

HADASSAH – Hourly tours of the Chagall Windows at Kiryat Hadassah on the half hour. Information, reservations: 02-416333, 02-446271.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY
1. Tours in English at 9 and 11 a.m. from Administration Building, Givat Ram Campus. Buses 9, 28, 24 and 16.
2. Mount Scopus tours 11 a.m. from the Bronfman Reception Centre Sherman Building. Buses 9, 28, 4a, 26 and 23 to the first underground stop. Further details: Tel. 02-882819.

AMIT WOMEN (formerly American Mizrachi Women). Free Morning Tours – 8 Alkalai Street, Jerusalem. Tel. 02-699222.

Information Centres

UJA INFORMATION CENTRE, 1 Ibn Gabirol St., Rehavia, Jerusalem. Features TV news programmes from the U.S., continual A.P. News teletext, videotapes on UJA (United Jewish Appeal) sponsored programmes in Israel. Open Sunday-Thursday, 3:00-7:00 p.m. For more information call 02-246465, 02-240795.

TEL AVIV

Museums

TEL AVIV MUSEUM. Exhibitions: Oskar Kokoschka, 1886-1980. Selection of Prints and Albums (opens 6.11 at 8 p.m.). Trends in Geometric Abstract Art ◊ Simcha Shirman, Photographic Works, 1982-1986 ◊ Edvard Munch, prints: Death, Love and Anxiety ◊ Print into Print, works by six Israeli artists. ◊ Selection from the Museum's Classical Art Collection ◊ VISITING HOURS: Sun.-Thur. 10 a.m.-2 p.m.; 5-9 p.m. Sat. 11 a.m.-2 p.m.; 7-10 p.m. Closed Friday. **Helena Rubinstein Pavilion. New Exhibition:** Yair Garbuz, "A Jew, A Frenchman and an Arab", 10 works, 1984-86 **Visiting Hours:** Sun.–Thur. 10–1; 5–7. Sat. 11–2. Fri. closed.

Conducted Tours

AMIT WOMEN (formerly American Mizrachi Women). Free Morning Tours – Tel Aviv, Tel. 220187, 233154.

WIZO. To visit our projects call Tel Aviv, 232939; Jerusalem, 226060; Haifa, 88817.

ORT. To visit our technological High Schools call Jerusalem 533141; Tel Aviv 396171, 240529; Netanya 33744.

PIONEER WOMEN – NA'AMAT. Morning tours. Tel Aviv, 210791, Jerusalem 244878.

HAIFA

Museums

HAIFA MUSEUM. 26 Shabbtai Levy St. Tel. 04-523255. Exhibitions: **Modern Art** – Doron Bar-Adon – Paintings 85/86. **Ancient Art** – Jewish coins of the Second Temple Period, Egyptian textiles, terracotta figurines. **Music & Ethnology:** world paper cuts. **Open:** Sun.-Thur. & Sat. 10-1; Tues., Thur. & Sat. also 6-9. **Ticket also admits to National Maritime, Prehistoric, and Japanese Museums.**

WHAT'S ON IN HAIFA, dial 04-640840.

CINEMA

JERUSALEM
Beit Agron: War Games 4; Desperately Seeking Susan 6; Psycho 7:45; Monty Python, Life of Brain 10; Little Drummer Girl 12 midnight; **Cinematheque:** Purple Rose of Cairo 7; Birth of a Nation 7 (small hall); Silver City 9:30 (small hall); Prizzi's Honor 9:30; **Eden:** The Good, the Bad and the Meany 4:30, 7, 9; **Edison:** Top Gun 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Habira:** Ricochets 4:30, 7:15, 9:15; **Kfir:** Heartburn 4:30, 7, 9:30; **Mitchell:** Mona Lisa 7, 9; **Orgil:** Joshua Then and Now 4:30, 7, 9:15 **Orion Or 1:** Aliens 4, 6:30, 9 (adults only); **Orion Or 3:** Big Throuble in Little China 4:30 7, 9; **Orna:** The Gods Must Be Crazy 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Ron:** Haunted Honeymoon 4:30, 7, 9; **Semadar:** Kiss of the Spiderwoman 7, 9:15; **Small Auditorium:** A Room With a View 7, 9:15

TEL AVIV
Beit Leissin: Annie Hall 11:15 p.m.; **Ben-Yehuda:** Top Gun 5, 7:15, 9:30; **Beth Hatefutsoth:** Yentl 8; **Chen 1:** Aliens 4:25, 7, 9:45; **Chen 2:** Joshua Then and Now 5, 7:25, 9:45; **Chen 3:** About Last Night 5, 7:40, 9:55; **Chen 4:** Donna Flor and Her Two Husbands 11, 2, 5, 7:40, 9:50; **Chen 5:** Down and Out in Beverly Hills 11, 2, 7:40, 9:50; **Cinema One:** Remo 5, 7:15, 9:30; **Cinema Two:** The Sting 5, 7:15, 9:30; **Dekel:** Big Trouble in Little China 7:15, 9:30; **Dizengoff 1:** Mona Lisa 11, 1:30, 4:45, 7:15, 9:40; **Dizengoff 2:** Kiss of the Spiderwoman 11, 1:30, 4:45, 7:15, 9:40; **Dizengoff 3:** 3 Hommes et un Coufin 11, 1:30, 4:45, 7:15, 9:40; **Drive-In:** The Good, The Bad and The Meany 7:30, 9:30; Sex film, 12 midnight; **Esther:** Pirates 5, 7:30, 9:40; **Gat:** The Color Purple 6:15, 9:15; **New Gordon:** Diary for My Children 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Hod:** Bustin' Loose 5, 7:15, 9:30; **Israel Cinematheque:** Emoh Rou (Our Home) 7; Pourquoi Israel 8:30; **Lev I:** The Burmese Harp 2, 5, 7:45, 9:45; **Lev II:** Trouble in Mind 2, 5, 7:30, 9:30; **Lev III:** Prom Queen 2, 9:45; Pretty in Pink 5, 7:40; **Lev IV** Tango 1:45, 5, 7:15, 9:35; **Limor Hamehudash:** Haunted Honeymoon 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Nils Holgerson 11 a.m.; **Maxim:** Against All Odds 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Mograbi:** closed for renovations; **Orly:** Heartburn 5, 7:15, 9:30; **Paris:** Vagabonde 12, 2, 4, 7:15, 9:30; **Peer:** Ricochets 5, 7:30, 9:30; **Shahaf:** Otello 4:30, 7, 9:30; **Sivan:** Coca Cola Kid 5, 7:15, 9:30; **Studio:** closed for renovations; **Tamuz:** The Gods Must Be Crazy 7:15, 9:30; **Tchelet:** Big Chill 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Tel Aviv:** The Good, The Bad and the Meany 5, 7:15, 9:30; **Tel Aviv Museum:** Shoah (II) 1; Shoah (I) 7; **Zafon:** A Room With a View 4:30, 7, 9:30.

HAIFA
Amphitheatre: The Good, The Bad and The Meany 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Armon:** Aliens 4, 6:30, 9:15; **Atzmon 1:** Top Gun 7, 9:15; Short Circuit 4:30; **Atzmon 2:** Mona Lisa 4:45, 7:15, 9:30; **Chen:** Jagged Edge 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Keren Or Hamehudash:** Shoah (Part II) 6; **Orah:** A Room With a View 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Orly:** Otello 6:45, 9:15; **Peer:** Big Trouble in Little China 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Rav-Gat 1:** Joshua Then and Now 4:30, 6:45, 9:15; **Rav-Gat 2:** Trouble in Mind 4:30, 9:15; **Ron:** Heartburn; 4:30, 6:45, 9; **Shavit:** Ricochets 7, 9:15

RAMAT GAN
Armon: Big Trouble in Little China 5, 7:30, 9:45; **Lily:** Otello 7:15, 9:30; **Oasis:** Aliens 4, 6:40, 9:30; **Ordea:** Ricochets 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Ramat Gan:** closed for renovations; **Rav-Gan 1:** Down and Out in Beverly Hills 7:30, 9:50; **Rav-Gan 2:** About Last Night 5, 7:20, 9:40; **Rav-Gan 3:** 3 Hommes et un Coufin 5, 7:30, 9:40; **Rav Gan 4:** The Color Purple 6:15, 9:15

HERZLIYA
David: The Good, The Bad and The Meany 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Hechal:** Bustin' Loose 5, 7:15, 9:30; **New Tiferet:** Hands of Steel 7:15, 9:15;

HOLON
Armon Hamehudash: Ricochets 5, 7:30, 9:30; **Migdal:** Deep Purple 6, 9; **Savoy:** Heartburn 5, 7:15, 9:30

BAT YAM
Atzmaut: The Good, The Bad and The Meany 5, 7:15, 9:30

GIVATAYIM
Hadar: Heartburn 5, 7:15, 9:30.

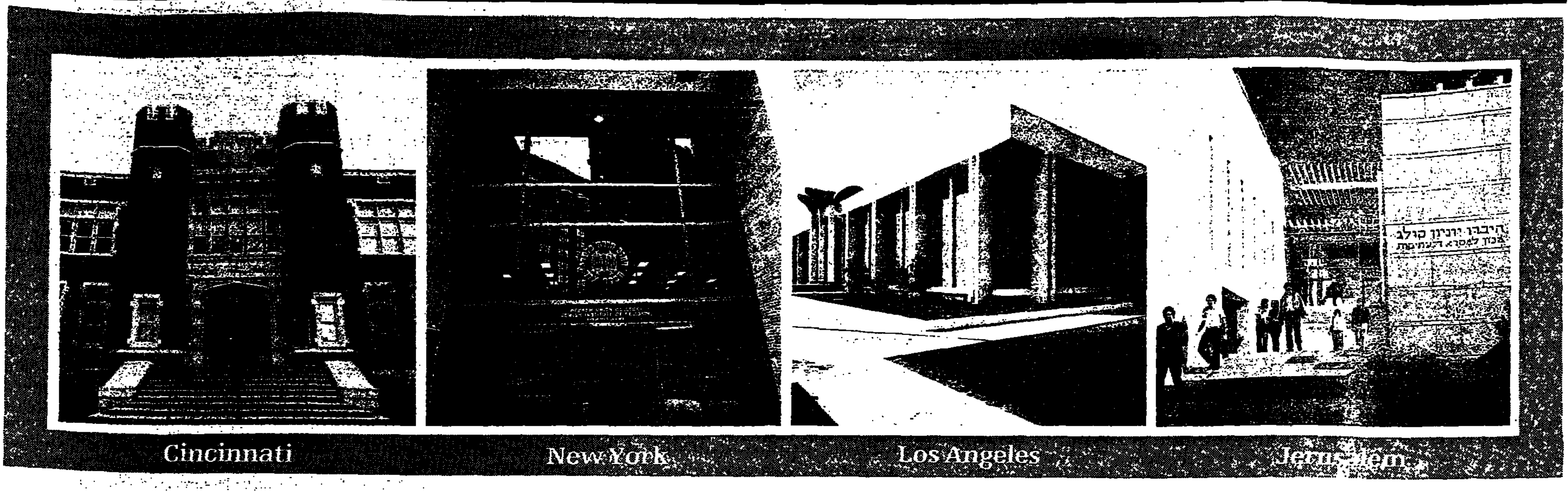
RAMAT HASHARON
Kochav: Secret Admirer 7; Kaos 9:30

PETAH TIKVA
G.G. Hechal 1: Heartburn 5, 7:15, 9:30; **G.G. Hechal 2:** Top Gun 5, 7:15, 9:30 **G.G. Hechal 3:** The Good, the Bad and the Meany 5, 7:15, 9:30

KIRYAT ONO
Community Centre: Year of the Dragon 9 p.m.; Karate Kid II, 6:30

مصغّر من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل



Building for the Future
Hebrew Union College – Jewish Institute of Religion
'Week of Dedication' in Jerusalem

Hebrew Union College
DEDICATION
NOVEMBER, 1986

(Above and right) Arcaded passageways at the new classroom facility of Hebrew Union College. The campus has been located in the heart of Jerusalem since its founding in 1963. (Centre photo) Richard J. Scheuer, chairman of the College's Board of Governors, and Dr. Michael L. Klein, dean of the Jerusalem School, inspect construction. American Jewish leaders will convene in Jerusalem November 3-9 for the formal opening of the Skirball Centre for Biblical and Archeological Research and the Skirball Museum. (Top) The four campuses, in Cincinnati, New York, Los Angeles and Jerusalem.

Today, more than 300 leaders from the world Jewish community are convening in Jerusalem to inaugurate a "Week of Dedication" and to take part in the formal opening ceremonies of the greatly expanded campus of Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion (HUC-JIR). Gathering from throughout the United States and around the world will be members of the College's Board of Governors and Boards of Overseers, members of the Associates of HUC-JIR, and delegates of the World Union for Progressive Judaism.

"This is the most significant single development in the history of the college in our generation," Dr. Alfred Gottschalk, president of the College-Institute, stated. "The success of our building programme in Israel will be paralleled by a programmatic expansion that will enlarge the College's educational outreach into the Jewish world."

During the Week of Dedication, the College will formally open the *Skirball Centre for Biblical and Archeological Research*, the Skirball Museum, and a new classroom facility. In addition, at a site adjacent to the college campus, the World Union for Progressive Judaism will dedicate the *Beit Shmuel Youth Centre* Hostel.

Hebrew Union College, established in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1875, is America's oldest institution of higher Jewish studies. Originally founded as a seminary to educate a liberal rabbinate for the American Jewish community, it is today a multi-faceted institution with prestigious training programmes for rabbis, cantors, religious school educators, communal workers, and doctoral and post-doctoral scholars of Judaica and Hebraica. It has grown to include four campuses, in Cincinnati, New York, Los Angeles and Jerusalem.

The establishment of the Hebrew Union College campus in Jerusalem in 1963 was *spearheaded* by the late Dr. Nelson Glueck, president of the College-Institute from 1947-1971. An eminent biblical archeologist and, for many years, director of the American School of Oriental Research, Dr. Glueck had long recognized the need for an HUC-sponsored archeological centre in Israel.

The Jerusalem School began as a post-doctoral research centre serving American universities, seminaries and museums as well as a base for advanced biblical and archeological studies in Israel, including 10 years of major excavation at Tel Gezer.

The school was named, in 1973, the Nelson Glueck School of Biblical Archeology and, under the direction of Dr. Avraham Biran, has conducted important archeological excavations at several sites, most notably at Aroer and Tel Dan.

As the years passed, the scope of activities at the Jerusalem School widened to the point where it is today a major centre of culture, learning and research on the Israeli scene. In an historic decision in 1970, Hebrew Union College became the first American rabbinical seminary to require its students to spend their first year of training in Israel.

In addition to intensive study of the Hebrew language, these future leaders of the American Jewish community experience an in-depth encounter with Israel's land and people, and leave with a deep understanding of the social, political and religious aspects of Israeli society.

This "Year-in-Israel" Programme was expanded by President Gottschalk to include all students in the College's cantorial and Jewish education programmes. In addition, the College also provides the undergraduate Hebrew and Israeli studies for students enrolled in the Union of American Hebrew Congregations' college programmes in Israel, as well as sponsoring various learning and social opportunities for young people affiliated with the Israel Movement for Progressive Judaism.

In 1975, the College added still another component to its educational offerings in Jerusalem: The Israeli rabbinic programme was inaugurated to train native Israeli students for the growing Progressive congregations, youth movement, schools and settlements in Israel. Four students have completed this programme and presently serve congregations in Haifa, Netanya and Tel Aviv, and teach at the Leo Baeck School. A fifth student will be ordained during the Week of Dedication.

In addition, the Jerusalem School maintains an extensive outreach programme of lectures, films, concerts and cultural events. Shabbat morning services are often filled to overflowing, and large audiences have attended its cultural events.

Rather than an American island in Jerusalem, the school, under the direction of Dr. Michael L. Klein, dean, has become part of the cultural and educational fabric of the city, as well as a vital link between Israeli and American Jewry.

"Our movement," President Gottschalk further explained, "which is still young and fragile, needs to grow from within and to be strengthened from without.

"There is a strong and expressed need for Progressive Judaism in Israel," he added, "with the expectation on the part of many that the College-Institute will take a central position in the promulgation of Progressive Judaism and in the development of academic programmes. We also need more extensive communal outreach in order to provide a broader base for our movement. This will enable us to train a new generation of leaders, educators, rabbis and scholars.

"This is the heart of our mission in Israel," the President emphasized. "Our original campus no longer met our needs and goals, and that is why we undertook this historic expansion programme which will provide us with both the proper physical space and the necessary presence."

Richard J. Scheuer, chairman of the College's Board of Governors and the innovative and untiring chairman of the Jerusalem School Building Committee, worked closely with Moshe Safdie and Associates, who designed the new buildings.

Mr. Safdie is a distinguished Israeli-born architect whose work has been internationally acclaimed. He has designed the new campus so as to take full advantage of its proximity to the Old City, preserving its striking views and maintaining harmony with its architectural motifs. While drawing upon the traditional architectural influences of Jerusalem, he has employed modern idioms to create a design which fuses the past and the present.

"The Nelson Glueck School of Biblical Archeology will flourish in the new Skirball Centre," Mr. Scheuer explained, "and the Skirball Museum will provide us with a magnificent setting to display our archeological treasures from the excavations at Dan, Gezer, Aroer and Yesud Hama'alah.

"The broadening scope of our academic programme," he *continued, "has made the additional facilities of the new classroom* building an absolute necessity. Its lecture halls, seminar rooms, music suite, and student lounge will provide the proper educational *environment for our students and faculty.*"

The Abramov Library, to be completed over the next two years, will house a repository of literary treasures to be shared with both the College's constituency and the scholarly community of Israel. Among recent acquisitions which will be placed in the new facility upon its completion is the personal library of the late Professor *Yigael Yadin.*

During the Week of Dedication, at a special academic convocation, President Gottschalk will confer an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree upon Mayor Teddy Kollek, who is a major spiritual force and personifies Jerusalem to the world, and who has also been a strong supporter of the College in Jerusalem since its earliest days.

Other scheduled events include regular meetings of the College's Board of Governors, addresses by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Vice Prime Minister Shimon Peres, a dinner at the Knesset, and meetings with leading personalities in the Israeli government, the Jewish Agency and the Israel Movement for Progressive Judaism.

"We have a clear message to communicate," Dr. Gottschalk stated. "We are here to stay – and to grow. And while we have accomplished much in our almost quarter-century in Israel, we are now on the threshold of new beginnings."

Israeli leaders and the Hebrew Union College

The leaders of Israel's government have always shown a keen interest in the College- Institute. (Above, from left) David Ben-Gurion participates in inaugural academic convocation, 1963; then-premier Shimon Peres discusses progress of building project with Dr. Alfred Gottschalk, president of HUC-JIR, and S. Zalman Abramov, distinguished attorney and former legislator; the late Dr. Nelson Glueck, president of HUC from 1947 to 1971, welcomes then-premier Golda Meir to Jerusalem School; President Gottschalk with then-premier Menachem Begin. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir will address *HUC-JIR closing dinner at the Knesset on Thursday.*

Despite profit, loans must be rescheduled

Treasury delays squeeze Frutarom

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

ACRE. – Frutarom Ltd. is once again in financial difficulties, despite a cash-flow profit of over $500,000 a month.

The cause of the firm's economic woes, according to management, is the Treasury's failure to honour commitments dating back 10 months. At that time, the ministries of Finance, and Industry and Trade agreed to reschedule Frutarom's debts to enable the company to get back on its feet.

Under the terms of the agreement, the firm was granted a five-year extension to repay government-guaranteed loans totalling over $5 million which were due to be paid off this year. Frutarom's management had warned that the company would collapse if it had to meet the repayment deadline.

So far the rescheduling programme has not been implemented and the firm fears that the banks that provided the loans may call in the debts.

It was also agreed that the Treasury would help Frutarom pay off previously unsettled debts to suppliers which in April totalled over $7 million. Money was made available from an electricity-equalization fund – a form of subsidy which is enjoyed by the petro-chemical industry.

But Frutarom General Manager Arik Markman said they had not received any money from the fund for the past four months. It had been due to receive $1m. in the periods which the firm had intended to use to continue paying off outstanding debts to suppliers, including the Israel Electric Corp., and Oil Refineries, Ltd.

"The non-implementation of the rescheduling programme means we are now in default to the banks, while the non-receipt of the $1m. is creating a new hole in our cash flow," said Markman. "If either the banks, or our suppliers demand payment then we would be in serious trouble."

Markman added that the company, which supplies the raw materials for much of Israel's plastics industry, was now on the road to success.

The drop in fuel prices had helped cut production costs, while the price of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) resins, the company's main product, was still relatively high. This had enabled the company to turn in a cash-flow profit of $500,000 a month for the past few months, while total turnover for the year was expected to reach $70 million, he said.

Despite these achievements, Markman warned, the entire recovery programme was being jeopardized by the Treasury's delays.

He added that the firm's 620 workers, who agreed to take a 5 per cent pay cut, as their contribution towards Frutarom's survival, were now threatening to renege on the deal unless the Treasury keeps its side of the bargain.

Industry Minister Ariel Sharon recently wrote to the Treasury's chief accountant demanding the immediate implementation of the agreement reached between the ministries and Frutarom.

Frozen shekel puts chill on fur coat sales

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

It started off as a safety precaution against the muggers of Europe, and developed into a fashion hit. That made it an export success for a Haifa-based company, but it could be an even bigger success if the government would change its exchange rate policies. It's also reversible.

The unlikely subject is a coat lined on one side with Persian lamb; on the other with rainproof nappa leather. The reversible jacket, which sells for $500 in Italy, is designed to allow the wearer to appear outdoors in a relatively inexpensive leather coat – thus avoiding the attention of muggers – and make a quick changeover to its fur side when she arrives at her destination. That way all the right people can see her in Persian lamb.

Kuehnreich Brothers Furs, which has been based in Haifa for the past 50 years, designed the reversible nappa leather/Persian lamb coat from an earlier reversible model that used suede in place of leather. The soft, water-proof nappa leather is far easier to keep clean that suede, and Kuehnreich found an export success on their hands.

Shlomo Huehnreich says an Italian importer has given his company an open order for whatever quantity of the reversible jackets they can supply. Total exports should come to $750,000 this year, one-third of them for reversible coats.

But, Kuehnreich says, Israeli fur exports could be even bigger, if the government would pursue a more realistic export policy. "We ourselves used to export $1.5 million worth annually, and could do it again and even top it, if we were allowed fair conditions to give us a chance to compete against growing competition in Hongkong and Greece," he says.

During the years of high inflation, inflationary profit taxation, Kuehnreich recalls, destroyed "not only our profits but our will to work. We had to contract out to cut losses." Furriers, he notes, work with very expensive raw material, whose paper value ballooned before the coats themselves were exported during the era of high inflation. The furs Kuehnreich uses for his reversible coats, for instance, are imported from the Soviet Union and Afghanistan via the London fur market. A French firm treats the furs to produce the leather on the opposite side of the skins.

One of the cures for high inflation – a stable exchange rate – created new problems to replace the old. "While the dollars we earn have stayed frozen at NIS 1.5 for over a year, wages have almost doubled, and it simply doesn't work out."

The problem is shared by other exporters as well, but Kuehnreich says for furriers the trouble is more severe: "We export 90 per cent of our products. There is no market for furs in this climate, so that unlike other exporters, we can't balance our books by local sales."

A Kuehnreich Brothers coat.

Waterford aims to adorn all the world's tabletops

WATERFORD, Ireland (Reuter). – With its takeover of British china company Wedgwood, Ireland's Waterford Crystal Glass Group is eagerly poised to adorn the affluent tabletops of the world.

For the Irish firm, which sells up to 80 per cent of its glassware to Americans and even supplied the crystal jar in which President Reagan keeps his jelly beans, is keen to cash in on such markets as Japan and Britain where Wedgwood is strong.

Last month Waterford made an agreed bid of $363 million for Wedgwood, a price which raised market eyebrows because it was $140m. higher than a bid by the London International Group.

But Waterford justifies it by arguing the advantages of "synergy" – the compatability of the two companies and how they can pull together in quality international retail markets.

Stock market analysts have voiced fears that opening up new markets for its crystal glassware and bowls may pose production problems for the 3,000-strong workforce at Waterford, where all the glass is blown by hand and there is a team of highly skilled cutters.

Brophy argues that output can be increased by 7 per cent a year with the installation of heat-efficient natural gas in the factory. Piecework deals for the workforce, and new diamond cutting wheels.

What excites the mangement of Waterford most is the chance to decrease its dependence on the U.S. by joining forces with another giant of the tabletop industry in other markets.

"Up to 80 per cent of our products end up in American hands," Waterford Marketing Director Redmond O'Donoghue says. "That's a lot of eggs in one fabulous basket, but it is one basket."

"Wedgwood is successful in Japan. We would be able to piggy-back on Wedgwood's success and make a breakthrough much quicker than would have been possible alone," he added. Wedgwood also has 150 shops in Britain which would be highly welcome outlets for Waterford.

But would there not be a danger that Wedgwood, which markets itself as a traditional quality British product, might be submerged by Waterford?

"I am sure the consumers will forget in a couple of years about the two companies merging. Their individual identities will continue," O'Donoghue said.

The takeover certainly climaxes a sharp turnaround in fortunes for Waterford which, in the 1970s, diversified into the department store business and the Irish motor industry with far from satisfactory results. These subsidiaries have been shed.

Waterford has decided to sponsor the Young Masters tennis tournament in Stuttgart. Launching the sponsorship, O'Donoghue realized what a long haul brand recognition would be when dual Wimbledon winner Boris Becker met him and asked: "Waterford what?"

Vodka and vehicles

Pseudo-money lets Poles deal in dollars

WARSAW (Reuter). – Poland's economy may be on unwieldly, centrally planned lines, but it coexists with a vibrant unofficial market system based on two key commodities – vodka and cars.

And the rate in a thriving black market for dollars is largely controlled by the communist authorities, who sell Polish vodka and Polish cars to Polish people for dollars or zloties or a mixture of both.

The key to the puzzle is a pseudo-hard currency introduced by the government. Called the "*Bon Towarowy*", literally "goods coupon," the pseudo-money is denominated in dollars and can be used in special state-run shops selling all kinds of things for hard currency.

> A bottle of the best Polish vodka sells in state stores for 830 zloties per half litre. This works out at $4.15 at the official exchange rate. In Pewex shops, which accept only hard currency and coupons, the same bottle can be had for $1.10.

It is illegal for most Poles to earn dollars in Poland, but they can be brought in from abroad and dollars earned illegally can be lawfully exchanged at banks for coupons.

When the coupons were introduced in 1960, the official reason given was that they would simplify the process whereby Poles can buy foreign goods. But the effect has been that Poles can engage in dollar-dealing that would otherwise be illegal, while the government uses the public's genuine greenbacks to finance imports and service debts.

While Poles may not trade in dollars, it is not against the law to trade in coupons which fetch just slightly less than the dollar does on the black market.

The official exchange rate values the dollar at around 200 zloties, but on the black market it trades at 750 to 760 zloties.

The government has a commanding influence on black-market dollar rates by setting prices of vodka and cars in both dollars and zloties.

For example, a bottle of best Wyborowa vodka, which graces almost every Polish social event, sells in state stores (the state has a monopoly over sales of spirits) for 830 zloties per half litre. This works out at $4.15 at the official exchange rate.

But in the state-run Pewex shops, which only sell goods for hard currency or coupons, the same bottle can be bought for a mere $1.10.

The two different prices, both fixed by the government, set the black market value of the dollar at 755 zloties.

Pewex shops are well stocked with Western goods, but most importantly from the point of view of the black market, with Polish vodka. State-run enterprises also sell cars in zloties or dollars, or a combination of both.

"The authorities support the black market with economic mechanisms," said one Polish economist, who preferred not to be named.

He cited an example of these mechanisms at work last month when the price of vodka in zloties was raised by an average of 15 per cent but the cost in dollar shops remained unchanged. Within a fortnight the black market rate of the dollar had risen by around the same amount to reflect the new price relationship.

But before the unofficial market reacted to these changes, sharp-eyed Polish speculators moved in.

They withdrew hard currency coupons from banks, bought vodka in Pewex stores, sold the vodka for zloties at the new higher price, changed the zloties on the black market back into dollars at the old rate, deposited the dollars back in the bank and started again.

Western financiers call it arbitrage – where the same share or currency can be traded in two different markets at slightly different prices, the gap yielding a small but certain profit.

The coupons play a key role in the second economy legitimizing what would otherwise be illegal deals.

And the government enjoys the use of the public's dollars to finance imports and service debts while Poles use coupons which are worthless outside Poland to buy goods ranging from peanuts to engine oil. Newspapers openly advertise the unofficial rate of coupons to zloties. Companies and individuals advertise that they trade in coupons.

Officials at the Bank Polska Kasa Opiki, which issues the coupons, refused to be interviewed on the subject but answered some questions in writing.

The bank said the coupons were issued "in close connection with the inflow of foreign currencies to the bank." It did not specify the ratio but it did say the coupons had no influence on money supply or inflation, now running at about an annual 20 per cent in Poland.

Outside the bank's main branch, men offer to trade in coupons to passers-by. Police stand around but do not intervene, for as long as dollars do not change hands the dealing is not illegal.

The economist said the government tolerates this second economy because as well as contributing as much as 10 per cent to the national income it helps run important sectors, such as food, clothing and services.

Some analysts have estimated that up to $2 billion may be circulating unofficially in Poland. While this seems a large amount, it would only service the nation's debt of over $30b. for just under a year.

"The second economy balances and helps stabilize the market but it is not large enough to influence the whole economy," the economist said.

Top economist says Soviet economy due for shake-up

MOSCOW (AP). – A leading Soviet economist has said the nation needs changes equal in scale to the dramatic 1921 policy shift by Lenin, who for a time freed many activites from state control.

Leonid Abalkin, director of the Economics Institute of the Academy of Sciences, said the Soviet people on the whole had yet to grasp the meaning of a drive for economic renewal.

Britain approves bill to protect investors

LONDON (Reuter). – The British Parliament Friday approved complex legislation designed to protect investors in London's remodelled financial markets.

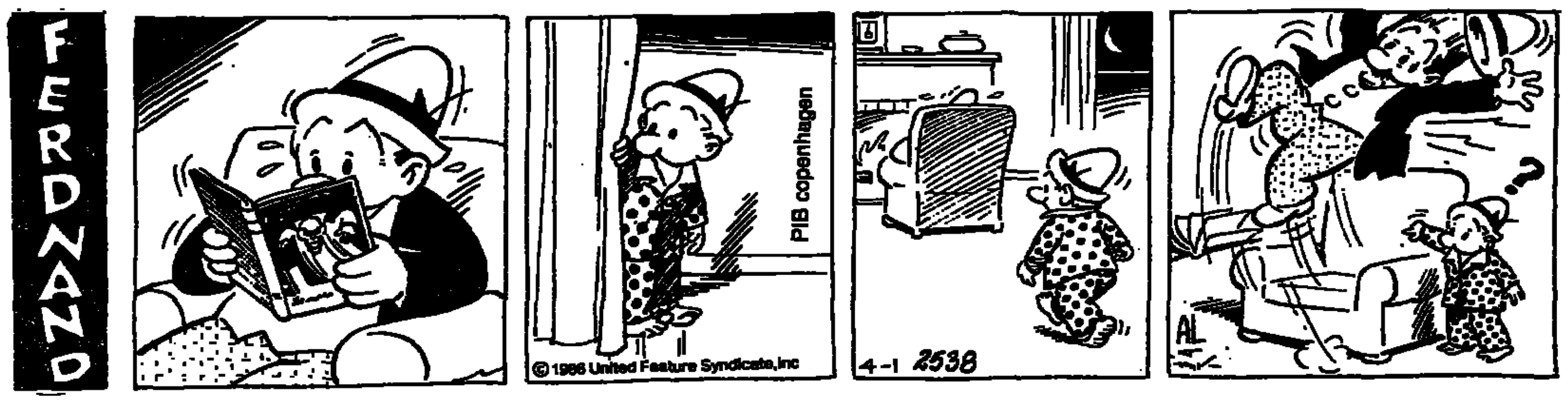
The financial services bill, first presented to Parliament in December 1985, is due to become law after it receives royal assent this week.

It creates a central watchdog agency, the Securities and Investments Board, to authorize, monitor and set standards for government-recognized self-regulatory organizations.

The bill is part of a series of reforms, dubbed the "big bang," which opened last week the London Stock Exchange to outsiders and greatly expanded computerized trading in shares.

Avocado bargains

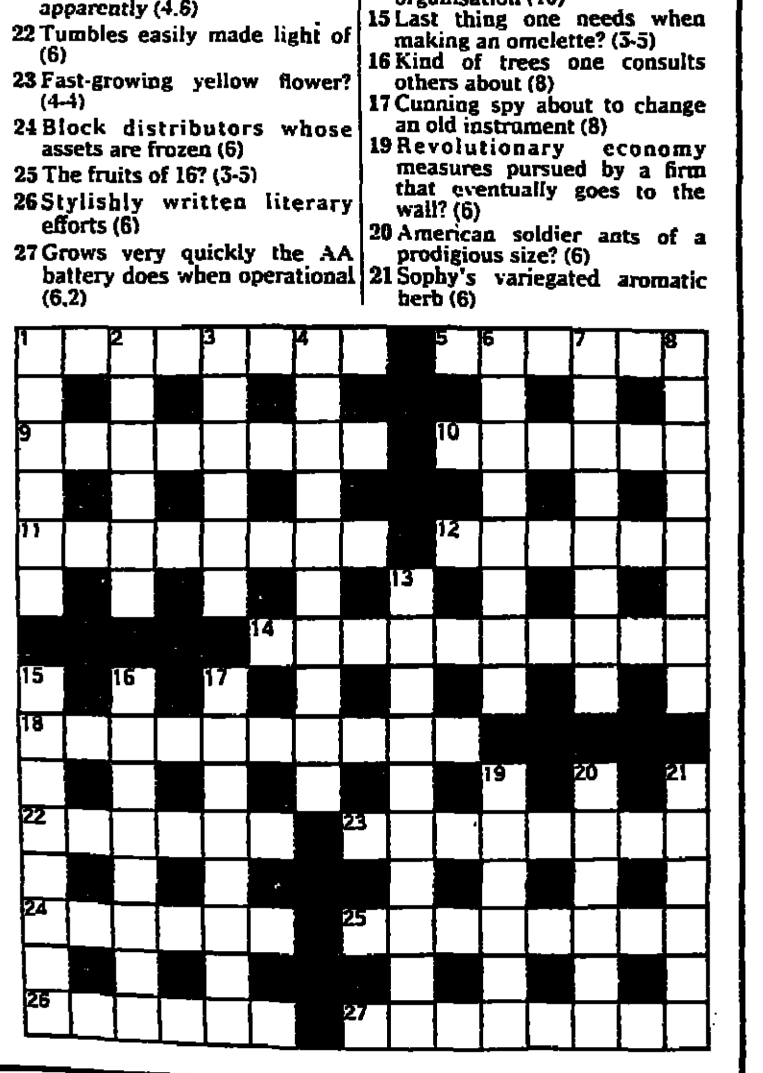
TEL AVIV (Itim). – To promote the opening of the avocado season, which lasts from October until the end of June, shoppers this week will be able to buy the elegant fruit, known in various parts of the world as a butter pear or an alligator pear, at the special price of NIS 1.80 per kilo.



ONE-ON-ONE CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Coins needed to operate slot-machines (4.4)
5 One cannot be happy to do it (6)
9 A blow that doesn't have to be faced (4-4)
10 Sagacious sort of statue (6)
11 Dry parts of a prison providing breathing-space for plants (3-5)
12 Personal charm (6)
14 A genuine Quaker who won't let you down (4,6)
18 They don't mind losing sea terminals for freight, apparently (4.6)
22 Tumbles easily made light of (6)
23 Fast-growing yellow flower? (4-4)
24 Block distributors whose assets are frozen (6)
25 The fruits of 16? (3-5)
26 Stylishly written literary efforts (6)
27 Grows very quickly the AA battery does when operational (6,2)

DOWN
1 Light cavalryman, mounting without thinking about us? (6)
2 Additional recommendations for jockeys, maybe (6)
3 Intimidate chaps into being neat workers (6)
4 What one requires when staying at a hotel (6,4)
6 She makes me turn in a string of beads (6)
7 Was as good as the other side and quelled a disorder? (8)
8 Balanced sort of diet that comes rather late in the day (8)
13 The pagan view he has in the organisation (10)
15 Last thing one needs when making an omelette? (3-5)
16 Kind of trees one consults others about (8)
17 Cunning spy about to change an old instrument (8)
19 Revolutionary economy measures pursued by a firm that eventually goes to the wall? (6)
20 American soldier ants of a prodigious size? (6)
21 Sophy's variegated aromatic herb (6)



GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Jerusalem, 212 Yaffo, *520073; Balsam, Salah Eddin, 272315;* Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108; Dar Aldawa, Herod's Gate, 282058.
Tel Aviv: Briut, 28 King George, 283731; Shahar, 27 Pinkas, 441449.
Netanya: Netanya, 11 Herzl, 22842.
Haifa: Yavne, 7 Ibn Sina, 672288.

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Bikur Holim (pediatrics,), Hadassah Ein Kerem (internal, surgery, orthopedics, E.N.T.), Shaare Zedek (ophthalmology), Misgav Ladach (obstetrics).
Tel Aviv: Rokah (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery).
Netanya: Laniado

POLICE 100

Dial 100 in most parts of the country. In Tiberias dial 924444, Kiryat Shmona 4444.

FIRE 102

In emergencies dial 102. Otherwise, number of your local station is in the front of the phone directory.

FIRST AID 101

In emergencies dial 101 in most parts of the country. In addition:

Ashdod 41333	Jerusalem *523133
Ashkelon 23333	Kiron 344442
Bat Yam *5511111	Kiryat Shmona *44334
Beersheba 74767	Nahariya *923333
Carmiel *988555	Netanya *23333
Dan Region *781111	Petah Tikva *9231111
Eilat 7233	Rehovot *451333
Hadera 22333	Rishon LeZion 942333
Haifa *512233	Safed 30333
Hatzor 36333	Tel Aviv *240111
Holon 803133	Tiberias *90111

* *Mobile Intensive Care Unit (MICU) service* in the area, around the clock.

"Eran" – Emotional First Aid, Tel: Jerusalem 227171, Tel Aviv 261111/2, Haifa 672222, Beersheba 418111, Netanya 35316.

Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel Aviv, 234819, Jerusalem – 245554, and Haifa 88791.

Jerusalem Institute for Drug Problems. Tel. 663828, 663902, 14 Bethlehem Rd.

The National Poison Control Centre at Rambam Hospital, phone (04)529205, for emergency calls, 24 hours a day, for information in case of poisoning.

Kupat Holim Information Centre Tel. 03-433300, 433500 Sunday-Thursday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Friday 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

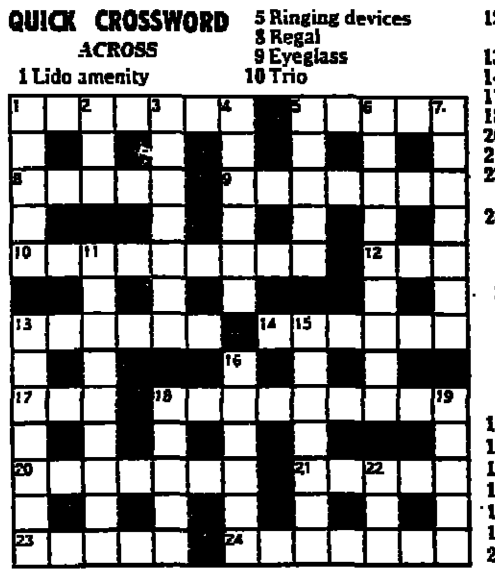
FLIGHTS

24–Hours Flight Information Service: Call 03-9712484 (multi-line). Arrivals Only (Taped Message) 03-381111 (20 lines)

QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Lido amenity
5 Ringing devices
8 Regal
9 Eyeglass
10 Trio
12 Enclosure for chickens
13 Admittance
14 Daintily attractive
17 5-centime piece
18 Not protected
20 Almond biscuit
21 Deduce
23 Examination of accounts
24 Ingenuous

DOWN
1 Explode
2 Plaything
3 Ailment
4 Frolic
5 Spree
6 Torn
7 Severely
11 Narrated
13 Danubian state
15 Practical person
16 Large lizard
18 In poor shape
19 Pub game
22 Enemy



Yesterday's Solution

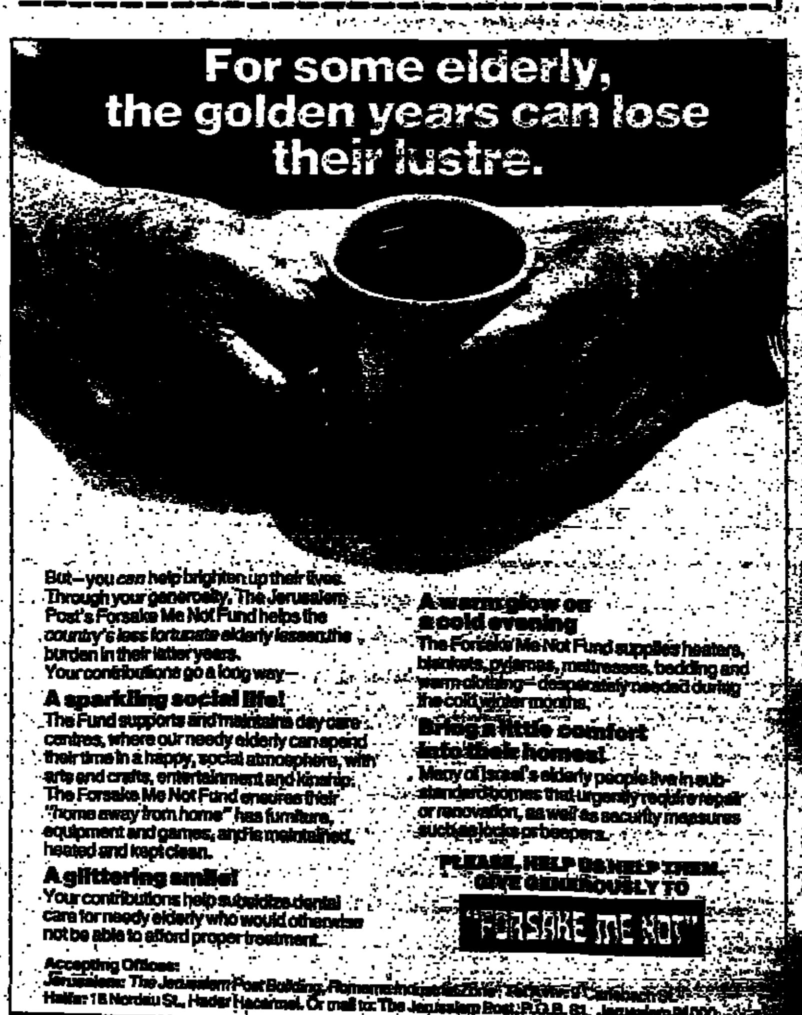
A R E M BOUNCE
DEANSHIP R R O
A G T D SALIENT
GOTHA O C A T
E I B FREEWHEEL
SIMPLIFY L M
E I E ESCAPE
F SHY ETH T
CLOCHE W E B
A N OILFIELD
STRAPPING F N E
T N A N IDEAS
BEGGARS O E F I
R E T DRILLING
BYPLAY E D T N

QUICK SOLUTION

ACROSS: 1 Lemma, 4 Neighed, 8 Nurture, 9 Allot, 10 Talon, 11 Leopard, 13 User, 15 Sparse, 17 Spades, 20 Aver, 22 Palette, 24 Anger, 26 Theme, 27 Vertigo, 28 Hatchet, 29 Evens. DOWN: 1 Linctus, 2 Mural, 3 Alumnus, 4 Needle, 5 Idaho, 6 Holland, 7 Dated, 12 Erse, 14 Seat, 16 Ailment, 18 Prairie, 19 Serious, 21 Velvet, 22 Pitch, 23 Teeth, 25 Guide.

THE JEWISH AGENCY
ISRAEL EDUCATION FUND
TENDER No. 81/601/86

1. THE JEWISH AGENCY (hereinafter the Agency) invites tenders from building contractors for a
SENIOR CITIZENS CENTRE AT QUARTER D, BEERSHEBA, A PROJECT RENEWAL SCHEME
2. The projected construction is approximately 450 sq.m.
3. Conditions of the tender as well as all other pertinent information can be obtained from *Tuesday, November 4, 1986 from the Agency, 17 Kaplan Street, Tel Aviv, room 717* between 9:00 a.m. and 12 noon, against a non-refundable payment of NIS 250.
4. A special tour of the construction site for contractors will be held on Sunday, November 16, 1986 departing at 9 a.m. from the Jewish Agency building, Henrietta Szold St., Beersheba.
5. Bids should be submitted not later than 1:00 p.m. on Wednesday, December 3, 1986 at the address mentioned in paragraph 3 above.
6. This tender is open only to contractors registered in accordance with the Act regarding *Registration of Contractors to abide by requirements of the Act and to be eligible to* carry out the works as specified.
7. The Agency does not undertake to accept the lowest or any other bid.


For some elderly, the golden years can lose their lustre.

But – you *can* help brighten up their lives. Through your generosity, The Jerusalem Post's Forsake Me Not Fund helps the *country's less fortunate elderly lessen the* burden in their latter years.
Your contributions go a long way –

A sparkling social life!
The Fund supports and maintains day care centres, where our needy elderly can spend their time in a happy, social atmosphere, with arts and crafts, entertainment and kinship. The Forsake Me Not Fund ensures their "home away from home" has furniture, equipment and games, and is maintained, heated and kept clean.

A glittering smile!
Your contributions help subsidize dental care for needy elderly who would otherwise not be able to afford proper treatment.

A warm glow on a cold evening
The Forsake Me Not Fund supplies heaters, blankets, pyjamas, mattresses, bedding and warm clothing – desperately needed during the cold winter months.

Bring a little comfort into their homes!
Many of Israel's elderly people live in sub-standard homes that urgently require repair or renovation, as well as security measures such as locks or beepers.

PLEASE, HELP US HELP THEM. GIVE GENEROUSLY TO
"FORSAKE ME NOT"

Accepting Offices:
Jerusalem: The Jerusalem Post Building, Romema [illegible]
Haifa: 16 Nordau St., Hadar Hacarmel. Or mail to: The Jerusalem Post, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem 91000.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

MARKET PLACE

PINHAS LANDAU

Labouring under an illusion

The focus of economic activity has shifted from the financial markets to the labour market. This seems to be the inescapable conclusion from the events of the past week. The outcome of the long and bitter nurses dispute now seems set to trigger a series of flare-ups on one of the fronts that policy-makers most fear – the public sector unions. At the very same time, the private sector wage front is witnessing events the like of which are not merely amazing to behold, but may be said to have been unthinkable until a year or two ago.

Koor, which is the linchpin of the Histadrut industrial empire, forcibly – even brutally – locked out the work-force of one of its best-known industrial plants, Alliance Tire and Rubber Co. This dramatic step was taken by management because the workers would not, in its opinion, negotiate in a reasonable manner and would not "accept the authority of the *Histadrut*."

It should be noted, and noted well, that the nurses dispute also featured a revolt against the authority of the Histadrut. Who still remembers Keremiah Padan, the ex-leader of the Histadrut-affiliated nurses union, who was unceremoniously ditched at the outset of the battle? And who can believe that the man who wrapped up the eventual settlement was the head of the trade union section in the Histadrut, Haim Haberfeld? Was it not the nurses' resolve to wage their struggle by fair means and foul, come Histadrut or high water, that won them whatever it is they got (and that seems to be rather a lot)?

Alliance is a very different kettle of fish from the hospitals, and Koor is apparently living in a different world than the Health Ministry, if the attitudes of the respective employers are to be compared. In fact, the differences are as real as they are apparent.

Alliance is a classic example of the kind of industry set up in the 1950s, then by American investors, to provide employment and production to the emerging and quite backward Israeli economy. By the time Koor bought total control a few years back, Alliance Tires was typical of the kind of low-paying, low-productivity industries Israel couldn't really justify. The management strategy in recent years has been to seek to specialize in the production of specific kinds of tires, with particular, and limited, applications. That way the firm could find a niche on the world market and not be driven out of business in a vain attempt to meet the mass-producers on their home ground. This was the only kind of approach that made sense and had any hope at all.

However, the ongoing slump in the world tire industry, which killed off much larger and stronger outfits than Alliance, resulted in the Israeli firm chalking up losses year after year. Koor, in line with that conglomerate's tradition, carried the losses of its subsidiary by diverting the profits of the successful firms under its wing, while trying all the while to put Alliance on a solid footing. This process could only mean significant pruning of the work-force and the introduction of labour-saving machinery, and indeed this is what was done. In the first half of this year, the losses were down to a level that suggested there was light at the end of the tunnel. The current dispute, and the bitterness it has engendered, is bound to cast doubt on the belief that Alliance can ever be fully rehabilitated, even with a much smaller labour force than the present roster.

But Koor as a whole is now bleeding badly and its general manager, Yeshayahu Gavish, made abundantly clear, when he presented a half-yearly report showing $13 million in losses, that the giant concern could not tolerate chronically weak companies. As has already occurred in agriculture, the threat in industry now is that the strong, instead of supporting the weak, will be dragged down by them. Losing outfits must therefore shape up or close down.

As if to emphasize what happens to those who ignore the harsh reality of the 1980s, yesterday's news brought the name of Ata to the public's consciousness again. This was only in the context of the liquidators announcing a tender for the defunct textile firm's main assets – 350 dunams of land around the Haifa Bay – but the mere mention of Ata should be enough to remind a lot of companies that the changed world economy has rendered them obsolete and that most of the jobs in them are doomed and the very existence of many is in doubt. That holds true for Alliance and for many other industrial veterans as well. This basic fact, that nobody either here or abroad owes them a living, will eventually determine the pattern of events.

Taxes brought in NIS 1.4b.

NIS 1m. is absorbed by gov't in month

By AVI TEMKIN

The continued surge in tax revenues helped the Treasury offset a large monetary injection into the capital market, and thus end last month with a net monetary absorption of NIS 1 million, the Finance Ministry officials said yesterday.

In a related development, the Bank of Israel reported that last month foreign currency reserves rose $221 million to stand at $3,32 billion on October 31. The increase in reserves reflected the reception of the last part of the American emergency aid to Israel, totalling $375m.

The central bank said the government had already designated part of the aid for payments abroad this month, and this explained the difference between the two sums.

The Treasury said that in October its spending in the capital market totalled NIS 348m., including payment for maturing bonds and saving schemes totaling NIS 214m. above the sums it raised in the market. In addition the government transfered NIS 132m. as credits to financially distressed bodies, most of it to Kupat Holim Klalit.

The last part of the monetary injection in the capital market, some NIS 48m., reflected a payment to the central bank for government bonds it held. A spokesman for the bank said the amount had no influence on the economy, since it would not be injected into the economy. Thus, the spokesman said, the overall monetary absorption for last month was NIS 49m.

The Finance Ministry said the injection into the capital market was more than offset by a surplus in its current operations. It added that in October the government spending was 13 per cent below the average monthly level for the April-September period.

But the main cause for the surplus was the large revenue from taxes last month. Tax revenues totalled NIS 1.4 billion last month, an increase of 14 per cent in real terms from its level in the same month last year.

Since the beginning of the fiscal year tax revenue has totalled NIS 9.5b., an increase of some 10 per cent from the same period last year.

Revenue increases were registered in virtually every tax category. Income tax revenue rose 14 per cent from October 1985, to NIS 690m. Value-added tax totalled NIS 370m., an increase of 16 per cent from a year earlier, while revenue totalled NIS 180m., 20 per cent more than in October 1985.

The Treasury added that last month there was a slowdown in imports of consumer durables, although they were still above their level for the same month in 1985. Imports of private vehicles were down 40 per cent compared with September, with some 4,000 cars imported last month. Nevertheless, these imports were still 8 per cent above the number for October last year.

Alliance dispute heats up

Post Economic Staff

Workers stepped up their campaign yesterday to force the reopening of the Alliance Rubber and Tire Co. plant in Hadera, as a management lockout entered its second day.

Joining the employees of Pri Ze Growers Ltd., another local enterprise whose workers were laid off two weeks ago when the company went into receivership, some 300 workers demonstrated in front of the Hadera Labour Council building.

MK Ran Cohen, who heads the Citizens Rights Movement faction in the Histadrut, filed a complaint against Alliance's management in the Histadrut law committee. Alliance is 70 per cent owned by Histadrut-controlled Koor Industries Ltd.

Cohen said he was protesting Alliance's unannounced lock-out. The company's management, which made the announcement Friday, said they had closed the plant after wage negotiations had broken down a few days earlier. They accused workers of seeking inordinately large wage increases and of sabotaging equipment.

In an announcement yesterday to the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, where trading in Alliance shares was suspended, management said the lockout would continue until workers met three conditions.

Yeshayahu Gavish. (Norbert)

The first was that they agree to halt the sanctions they imposed months ago in which they work strictly according to the book. The sanctions have reduced the plant's output to 60 per cent of capacity for the past several months.

Alliance also demanded that workers abide by a labour court order prohibiting sanctions and that they accept any decisions taken by their union.

Koor General Manager Yeshayu Gavish meanwhile told Israel Radio that gross wages at Alliance were in the range of NIS 1,200 to 1,500 a month. The workers contend that their salaries were among the lowest in the country, at NIS 400-500 a month.

Both sides continued to insist they want to reopen wage talks.

The dispute shows no signs of letting up today. Employees are due to appear before the Knesset Labour Committee to state their case while their colleagues demonstrate in front of the Knesset.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Despite advance last week, dollar's trend is downward

The U.S. dollar moved up against major currencies last week. The yen lost 0.9 per cent against the dollar, the Swiss franc 2 per cent and the Deutschmark 1.2 per cent. Even the pound sterling, which was relatively stable against most other currencies, lost 0.4 per cent on the U.S. currency.

The main reason for last week's action was the better-than-expected U.S. trade figures reported by the Commerce Department on Thursday. The U.S. trade gap narrowed to $12.56 billion. Market expectations before the release were much higher, up to $16b.

In addition, Japan had cut its discount rate on Friday, indicating its willingness to coordinate exchange rate controls with the U.S. Further signs of strength in the U.S. economy came with the publication of the figure for the Index of Leading Indicators, which rose surprisingly 0.4 per cent during the last quarter.

U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldridge helped the rally in the dollar by saying that the U.S. had turned the corner on the trade deficit and that the pace of U.S. economic growth was gaining momentum.

Sterling gained some support from a sharp increase in oil prices following the dismissal of the Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani. Crude oil prices moved up by more than $1 per barrel after the news broke.

It now seems that the short-term sentiment will still support the dollar. The rise in oil prices and news about renewed strength in the U.S. economy will prevent further decline in interest rates and may push them higher. The major liquidation of short dollar positions in order to protect profits will still continue after the break of the 2.05 mark level. The next resistence level lies at 2.08 marks.

Nevertheless, the major trend for the dollar is still down, even though the current correction may carry the currency up to the levels of 2.15-2.18 marks.

The column appears courtesy of Boaz Barak Advisory Service.

Dan Carmel offering workshops for weekend guests

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. – The five-star Dan Carmel hotel yesterday announced a series of "workshop weekends" at reduced prices to draw Israeli guests during the winter months.

Hotel manager Rafi Weiner said that starting November 14 until March the hotel would provide workshops on such subjects as sexology, astrology, graphology and hypnosis at an all inclusive price of NIS 104 (plus VAT) for two nights with breakfast. The courses themselves will be free of charge.

The first weekend will also give guests a chance to see three performances by the Haifa theatre, free of charge.

For those staying three nights, the rates will be even lower at NIS 47 (plus VAT) per night.

ISOOF — Information and Security Services

Security consultants, general information investigations, commercial and industrial information, market research.

9 Hissin St., Tel Aviv 64 284, P.O.B. 29196. Tel. 03-282359
Telex IL GOIN 35770/1-F.R.A.

Israel and International Coverage. Members of ASIS, W.A.D., A.I.O.

CANADIAN INTERCONTINENTAL REALTY
Exclusive Homes, Rentals, Sales
DON'T GET A FOOTSORE IN ISRAEL -
WE KNOW THE STANDARDS YOU EXPECT
Tel Aviv, Ramat Aviv, Ramat Hasharon, Herzliya Pituach
Tel. (03) 286222 (Ext. 305)

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:

General Share Index	120.88+1.00%
Non-Bank Index	158.15+1.18%
Arrangement	105.23+0.94%
Insurance	183.91+2.71%
Commerce, Services	204.87+1.76%
Real Estate	198.86–0.18%
Industrials	143.16+1.47%
Textiles	200.60–0.41%
Metals	151.59+2.28%
Electronics	102.75+3.91%
Chemicals	134.15+0.98%
Industrial Invst.	135.91+0.63%
Investment Cos.	150.56+0.96%
General Bond Index	112.73+0.39%
Index-linked Bonds	114.42+0.30%
Fully-linked	116.45+0.41%
Partially-linked	113.17+0.16%
Dollar-linked Bonds	93.81+0.35%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	110.78 +0.16
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	111.88+0.27%
Long-term 5+ yrs	106.57+0.43%

Turnovers:

Shares – total	NIS 11,638,600
Arrangement	NIS 2,162,900
Non-bank	NIS 9,475,700
Bonds – total	NIS 5,411,800
Index-linked	NIS 4,043,300
Dollar-linked	NIS 1,368,500
Treasury Bills	NIS 4,104,400

Share Movements:

Advances	183	(184)
of which 5%+	32	(26)
"buyers only"	5	(1)
Declines	102	(79)
of which 5%+	19	(7)
"sellers only"	4	(1)
Unchanged	95	(117)
Trading Halt	40	(42)

Bond Market Trends:

Index-linked:	
3% fully-linked	Slight rises
4.25% fully-linked	Rises to 0.5%
80% linked	Slight rises
Double-linked	Slight rises
Dollar-linked:	
Admon	Rises to 0.5%
Rimon	Rises to 1%
Gilboa	Rises to 2%
For. Curr. denominated	Rises to 3%
Treasury Bills (annual yield)	19.60–21.05%

Arrangement yields:

IDB ord.	16.32%
Union 0.1	16.12%
Discount A	16.65%
Mizrahi r.	16.19%
Hapoalim r.	16.19%
General A	16.57%
Leumi stock	16.12%
Fin. Trade 1	16.70%

SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume '000NIS	% change
Commercial Banks			
(not part of "arrangement")			
Maritime	1142	2188	+0.2
General non-arr.	22400	20	–0.9
First Int'l	3527	2895	–0.3
FIBI	4180	3481	–
Commercial Banks			
(part of "arrangement")			
IDBr	80100	392	+1.0
Union 0.1	59800	76	+1.0
Discount	101650	125	–
Mizrahi	33030	507	+1.0
Hapoalim r	110000	9	–0.1
General A	138470	19	+0.3
Leumi 0.1	34695	2176	+1.2
Fin. Trade	45570	2	–
Mortgage Banks			
Leumi Mort. r	5180	336	+3.0
Dev. Mort.	2232	777	+2.1
Mishkan r	2310	356	+4.1
Tefahot r	14100	74	–
Merav r	5900	260	–
Financial Institutions			
Agric C	no trading		
Ind. Dev. DD	no trading		
Clal Leasing 0.1	17700	69	–0.6
Insurance			
Ararat 0.1 r	1244	1630	+5.0
Hassneh r	331	45495	+0.3
Phoenix 0.1	860	3269	+6.0
Hamishmar	6920	51	–1.4
Menorah 1	2144	b.o.1	+5.0
Sahar r	6599	906	–
Zion Hold. 1	8470	–	–
Trade & Services			
Meir Ezra	7740	755	–10.0
Supersol 2	6770	1290	+2.4
Delek r	3225	3000	–
Lighterage	14800	15	–1.3
Cold Storage	2265	104	+7.1
Dan Hotels	2000	517	+4.2
Yarden Hotel	2898	121	–0.0
Hilon 1	24020	36	–
Team 1	1714	634	+2.0
Real Estate, Building and Agriculture			
Azorim	796	8376	–
Ellon	534	7296	+0.9
Africa Isr. 0.1	36572	161	+1.1
Dankner	4700	79	–4.2
Prop. & Bldg.	2845	1410	+1.2
Bayside 0.1	4200	398	+0.6
ILDC r	64800	146	+0.2
Rasco r	no trading		
Mehadrin	8331	369	+2.8
Hadarim	1334	1950	+2.1
Industrials			
Dubek b	3460	663	–
Pri-Ze 1	no trading		
Sunfrost	9760	40	–
Elite	17150	105	–0.4
Adgar	555	13366	–6.7
Argaman r	14910	b.o.1	+5.0
Delta G 1	2950	1092	–0.1
Maquette 1	4815	1993	–10.0
Eagle 1	13346	50	+2.3
Polgat	3580	187	–
Schoellerina	14100	58	–5.6
Rogosin	3120	817	–5.5
Urdan 0.1 r	7140	199	–5.1
Is. Can Co. 1	2492	1545	–
Zion Cables	2405	704	+2.6
Pecker Steel	10780	509	+10.0
Elbit	406000	20	+3.8
Elron	329000	51	+9.3
Arit	30650	181	+1.7
Clal Electronics	1950	1615	–2.0
Spectronix 1	1860	910	+3.3
T.A.T. 1	3390	394	–8.9
Ackerstein 1	924	4858	+5.0
Agan 5	17900	77	–
Alliance	no trading		
Dexter	3500	479	–0.6
Fertilisers	5100	164	–5.1
Haifa Chem.	405	27067	+3.8
Teva r	7060	428	–
Dead Sea r	4475	2612	+1.5
Petrochem.	531	10792	–0.6
Neca Chem.	5970	346	–
Frutarom	13950	337	+1.1
Hadera Paper	258500	124	+3.0
Central Trade	8150	97	–
Koor p	6400000	0	–
Clal Inds.	1420	11776	+1.4
Investment Companies			
IDB Dev. r	4370	2757	+2.3
Ellern	3461	835	–
Afik 1	230	8350	+4.5
Gahelet	1300	424	–3.6
Israel Corp. 1	8660	405	+2.4
Wolfson 1 r	114000	1	–0.9
Hapoalim Inv.	5750	574	–
Leumi Invest.	no trading		
Discount Invest.	2590	12080	+5.1
Mizrahi Invest.	14150	49	+0.7
Clal 10	844	5585	–0.7
Landeco 0.1	5535	128	+3.9
Pama 0.1	8500	134	–7.6
Oil Exploration			
Paz Oil Expl.	16000	44	–0.7
J.O.E.L.	2988	465	+3.0

Abbreviations:
s.o. sellers only **b bearer**
b.o. buyers only **r registered**

CLASSIFIED

appear on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
MONDAY/WEDNESDAY RATES: Minimum of NIS 13.80 for 8 words; each additional word NIS 1.73
FRIDAY and HOLIDAY EVE RATES: Minimum of NIS 19.32 for 8 words; each additional word NIS 2.41. All rates include VAT. **DEADLINES** at our offices – Jerusalem: Monday/Wednesday – 10 a.m. previous day, Friday – 5 p.m. on Wednesday; Tel Aviv and Haifa: 12 noon, 2 days before publication. Ads accepted at offices of *The Jerusalem Post* (see masthead on back page) and all recognized advertising agencies.

DWELLINGS

TEL AVIV

NORTH TEL AVIV apartment rentals. Contact specialists. Inter-Israel, Tel. 03-294141.

LOVELY APARTMENTS, SEA-VIEW, Daniel and Mandarin hotels. Long term. "Tira." Tel. 03-479408.

HERZLIYA PITUAH – EXCLUSIVE Penthouse + pool, sea-view. "TIRA." Tel. 03-479408.

HERZLIYA

FOR RENT, LUXURIOUS and exclusive villas, furnished/unfurnished; long term. "Moran" Realties. Tel. 052-72759.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WOMAN FOR HOUSEWORK + sleep-in + 2 children + ironing + references. Tel. 03-5460718 (not Shabbat).

REQUIRED TYPIST, English mother tongue. Full time job. Good conditions. Tel. 03-7515007, 03-7513268.

PURCHASE/SALE

LOVELY COMFORTABLE blue mohair sofa + 2 matching armchairs, $400. Tel. 02-711881.

VIDEO WANTED. Passport to passport. Tel. 03-9230528.

The European Resort of Jerusalem
HOLYLAND HOTEL
Take a walk in the forested grounds,
visit the world famous
MODEL OF JERUSALEM AT THE TIME OF THE SECOND TEMPLE.
play a round of mini-golf
or a set of tennis,
or just relax at the
HOLYLAND HOTEL
Make your reservations by contacting:
Tel. 02-630201/661101
Telex-25336
no012-08-D14

A Jewish magazine in the USA wishes to appoint a
professional, English language EDITOR
with an American background.
Applicants should also have a good command of Hebrew.
Place of employment: New York.
Good conditions for the right person.
To obtain details, contact
Room 328 at the Dan Hotel, Tel Aviv, Tel. 03-241111, this week.
no077-10-F24

FINANCIAL DATA ISRAEL EUROPE U.S.

ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

SHEKEL INTEREST RATES

PRIME BORROWING RATE: 1.58% per month

Unlinked Deposit (Annual Rates)

	Last Updated	Tapas	Pakam 7-Day	Pakam 30-Day
LEUMI	31.10	7-15.50%	8-16.75%	8-19.00%
HAPOALIM	29.10	10-17%	11-17.50%	13-19.00%
DISCOUNT	17.10	8-16.50%	8-17%	14-19.00%
MIZRAHI	8.5	8-16%	6-15%	6-17%
FIRST INT'L	17.10	10-17%	11-17.20%	13-19.50%

Rates vary according to size of deposit.
(Tapas: demand deposit paying daily interest.
Pakam: fixed-term deposit available from 7 to 59 days.)

PATAH — FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT RATES (October 31)

MINIMUM DEP	3–MONTHS	6–MONTHS	12–MONTHS
USD ($100,000)	5.250	5.250	5.500
STG (10,000 pounds)	9.750	9.875	9.875
DMK (100,000 marks)	3.750	3.750	3.875
SFR (50,000 francs)	3.250	3.250	3.250
YEN (3,000,000 yen)	3.250	3.250	3.250

Rates vary according to size of deposit and are subject to change.

SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES (October 31)

		CHEQUES AND TRANSFERS		BANKNOTES		
		Buy	*Sell*	*Buy*	*Sell*	Rep. Rates
Currency basket	1	1.4780	1.4960	—	—	1.4857
U.S.A. Dollar	1	1.4862	1.5048	1.45	1.52	1.4954
Deutschmark	1	0.7201	0.7291	0.70	0.74	0.7232
Pound Sterling	1	2.0866	2.1127	2.03	2.13	2.0973
French Franc	1	0.2207	0.2234	0.21	0.23	0.2215
Japanese Yen	100	0.9135	0.9249	0.89	0.93	0.9183
Dutch Florin	1	0.6379	0.6458	0.62	0.65	0.6403
Swiss Franc	1	0.8676	0.8785	0.85	0.89	0.8718
Swedish Krone	1	0.2113	0.2140	0.21	0.22	0.2124
Norwegian Krone	1	0.1975	0.2000	0.19	0.20	0.1986
Danish Krone	1	0.1913	0.1937	0.19	0.20	0.1923
Finnish Mark	1	0.2964	0.3001	0.29	0.30	0.2979
Canadian Dollar	1	1.0711	1.0845	1.05	1.10	1.0770
Australian Dollar	1	0.9527	0.9646	0.89	0.98	0.9588
S. African Rand	1	0.6510	0.6591	0.42	0.50	0.6550
Belgian Franc	10	0.3440	0.3483	0.34	0.35	0.3483
Austrian Shilling	10	1.0228	1.0357	1.00	1.05	1.0279
Italian Lira	1000	1.0429	1.0560	1.01	1.07	1.0474
Jordanian Dinar	1	—	—	4.15	4.41	4.2469
Egyptian Pound	1	—	—	0.76	0.81	0.8038
ECU	1	1.5033	1.5221	—	—	1.5115

SUPPLIED BY **BANK LEUMI**

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS

(October 31)

PRECIOUS METALS

GOLD:	LONDON	A.M. FIX	401.50	P.M. FIX	401.00
	PARIS	NOON FIX	399.02	ZURICH P.M.	401.38
SILVER:	LONDON	FIX	560.65		
PLATINUM:	LONDON	P.M.	571.00		
PALLADIUM:	LONDON	P.M.	130.00		

FOREIGN CURRENCY CROSS RATES (London 15.30GMT)

Forward Rates
(October 31)

	SPOT	*2 MTHS*	*3 MTHS*	*6 MTHS*
DEUTSCHMARK	2.0645/60	46/41	66/61	130/120
POUND STERLING	1.4085/95	129/126	196/192	373/368
SWISS FRANC	1.7150/70	63/58	79/74	153/143
JAPANESE YEN	161.47/57	35/33	45/43	90/85
FRENCH FRANC	6.7545/65	300/325	500/540	860/910
ITALIAN LIRA	1426 00/50	1095/1165	1625/1750	3300/3425
DUTCH GULDEN	2.3315/25	19/17	30/27	60/55
BELGIAN FRANC	42.865/885	9/11	14/17	29/34
DANISH KRONE	7.7750/75	405/455	620/670	1250/1350
S.AFRICAN RAND	0.4368/78	30/23	40/33	80/70
EUROPEAN CURR. UNIT	1.0086/91	29/26	42/38	83/77
FINNISH MARK	5.0200/20	470/510	710/760	1450/1550
AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR	0.6412/17	86/83	123/118	213/207
NORWEGIAN KRONE	7.5350/00	1105/1125	1620/1640	3130/3170

Formula for determining forward rates:
high/low (eg. 220/210) — deduct from spot price.
low/high (eg. 210/220) — add to spot price.

NEW YORK FINANCIAL MARKETS

U.S. MONEY RATES (October 31)

Prime rate 7.50%; Broker Loan 6.75%; NY Euros 3 months $5\frac{15}{16}$-$\frac{13}{16}$%; Fed Funds late UA

NEW YORK FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	DMK	SFR	STG	YEN	CAN
CLOSING	2.0470/80	1.6965/85	1.4045/55	161.15/25	1.3890/95
OPENING	2.0720/30	1.7215/30	1.4010/20	164.15/25	1.3911/14
LATEST	2.0600/10	1.7115/30	1.4060/70	163.20/30	1.3905/10

Comment

The dollar ended Friday with large gains against most currencies, aided by stronger than expected U.S. economic news and dwindling expectations that the U.S. will match Japan's discount rate cut. Japanese Finance Minister Miyazawa's agreement with U.S. Treasury Secretary Baker that there will be no further rise in the yen against the dollar also helped.

ISRAELI STOCKS TRADED IN NEW YORK:

NYSE and ASE

	Last	Prev. Close	High	Low	Vol ('00s)
Alliance	–	2	–	–	–
Am Isr Pap	16⅜	16	16⅜	16⅛	18
Ampal	1¾	1⅞	2	1¾	74
Elscint	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	457
Etz Lavud	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	1
Laser Inds	11	11⅛	11⅛	10½	61

Over the counter

	last	bid	ask		last	bid	ask
Aryt	—	6¾	7				
Bank Leumi	—	21½	23½	Interpharm	—	4¼	4½
Elbit	7½	7½	7⅝	Oprotech	4	3¾	4
ECI Tel.	2¼	2¼	2¾	Rada	—	3⅞	4½
Elron	6¼	5⅞	6	Scitex	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
Fibronics	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛	Taro-vit	—	3⅛	3⅜
IDB Bank	—	48	52	Tevapharm	—	5¾	6
IIS	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	SPI	–	2½	3

WALL STREET Closing Prices

Dow Jones Indices			NYSE Highest Volume		
IND	1,877.81	– 0.56	GOODYEAR	48⅝	– ⅞
TRANS	835.38	– 0.50	US X CP	26	+ ⅜
UTILS	209.41	+ 0.69	FPL GROUP	36	+ ¾
STOCKS	742.07	+ 0.13	MER LYNCH	42⅞	+1¼
NYSE COMP	140.42	+ 0.16	P SVC NM	36⅜	+ ⅞
NYSE INDS	161.09	+ 0.27	ATT	24⅞	– ⅛
S-P 100 INDEX	229.52	+ 0.28	MOBIL	38¼	+ ¾
S-P COMPOSITE	243.98	+ 0.27	LEAR-SIEG	85¾	+4¾
AMEX INDEX	265.59	+ 0.97	MOTEL 6	13½	UNCH
			COMMERCIAL	22⅜	+ ⅝

Statistics

NYSE	VOL. 147,210,000	STOCKS UP 882	DOWN 705
NASDAQ	VOL. 106,723,500 (Oct. 31)	STOCKS UP 1,302	DOWN 1,017

Comment

Wall Street stocks traded mixed Friday as some mild end-of-the week profit-taking set in. Oil stocks, reacting to sharp increases in the price of oil, advanced for the second consecutive day, while insurance companies provided much of the market's drag.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed down a fraction to 1878 following a string of four advancing sessions. The broad market indices were mostly higher as advances led declines by a nine-to-seven margin. Volume fell to 150 million shares compared with the 194 million shares that traded hands on Thursday.

OVERSEAS FINANCIAL DATA
PROVIDED BY REUTERS MONITOR

DON'T SPECULATE!
FOLLOW THE TREND WITH THE
MOST SOPHISTICATED TECHNICAL APPROACH
TRADE IN STOCKS • COMMODITIES • CURRENCIES
• GOLD & SILVER AND OPTIONS WITH TEL AVIV REP.
OSCAR GRUSS & SON INC.
TEL. 03-259485, MON-FRI 11AM-11PM

THE JERUSALEM POST

Ari Rath
Editor and
Managing Director

Erwin Frenkel
Editor

Eli Nov General Manager
Shalom Weiss Treasurer
Avraham Levin Advertising Manager
Yosef Horn Press Manager
Ray Lewis Circulation Manager

David Landau Associate Managing Editor
David Gross Associate Managing Editor
Yaakov Reuel Editorials Editor
Shalom Cohen Op-ed Editor
Hanan Sher Supplements Editor

Founded in 1932 by GERSHON AGRON, who was Editor until 1955: Editor 1955-1974 TED LURIE. Editor 1974-1975 LEA BEN DOR. EDITORIAL OFFICES AND ADMINISTRATION The Jerusalem Post Building, Romema, Jerusalem P.O.Box 81 (91000) Telephone 551616. Telex 26121. Fax 551670. TEL AVIV 9 Rehov Carlebach. POB 20126 (61201) Telephone 294222. HAIFA 16 Rehov Nordau, Hadar Hacarmel. POB 4810 (31047) Telephone 645444. Fax 645446 Published daily, except Saturday, in Jerusalem, Israel by The Palestine Post Ltd. Printed by The Jerusalem Post Press in Jerusalem Registered at the G.P.O. © The Jerusalem Post 1986. Reproduction, or storage in a retrieval system, or any other form, prohibited without permission.

Busting the oil cartel

ENERGY MINISTER Moshe Shahal seems determined to press ahead with the small, but significant, dent he is seeking to make in the walls of the protected hothouse in which Israel's energy companies live.

His initiative has stirred up fierce, if entirely predictable, opposition from the companies themselves and, less publicly but no less violently, from their major shareholders. It will come as no surprise that these interests are, first and foremost, the three big banking groups, with the government itself and Hevrat Ha'ovdim also prominent among them.

Yet the most surprising thing about the mooted reforms in the energy sector is why they have taken so long to emerge.

For the structure of the sector is dominated by four characteristics. First, it is cartelised – into three oil companies and four gas companies. Secondly, these companies work on a purely cost-plus basis rooted in written agreements that are usually so obtuse and arcane as to be beyond the understanding of outsiders. Thirdly, there is no international trade in oil or oil products through Israel – the crude oil is imported, and then refined and used here. No refined products are imported, nor do the Oil Refineries (a government-owned monopoly) export any of their production.

Closed and inbred as it is, the final flaw in the current system is the overwhelming dominance of the government bureaucracy in almost every aspect of activity.

Faced with this picture, Mr. Shahal is seeking to introduce a measure of competition into a market that is completely sewn up – to such an extent that no individual gas station is allowed to step out of line by lowering prices to the consumer without bringing down on its head the collective wrath of the station-owners' association and the companies themselves. The energy minister intends to abolish the protected status of the companies vis-a-vis the normal business restrictions law (i.e. cartelisation), and to free one sector of the market from the cosy cost-plus existence that encourages inefficiency and offers no incentive to initiative.

There will be a maximum price to final consumers at one end of the production cycle, equivalent to European price levels, while the cost of crude into and in the refineries will remain controlled. Only the market sector between the refineries' gates and the consumer will be opened up, and the companies themselves will be allowed to import their own crude, or buy refined products abroad, or buy from the refineries as they do now, in whatever mix they so desire.

Even these tentative steps, still far short of the shake-out many analysts believe the sector really needs, have sparked massive protests, even to the extent that the oil companies are reported to be hiring a public relations firm to plead their case. This, however, will be a tough assignment, because the more facts that are revealed about Israel's energy sector, the more vocal the demand for reform is likely to grow.

The real danger to the budding revolution in this vital, but long-neglected sector of the economy, is that the vested interests will bring sufficient pressure to bear on the energy minister to cause him to ease back on, if not reverse, his welcome initiative. The national interest, and probably Mr. Shahal's own, would be best served by his overriding all objections and pushing his plans to completion.

VANUNU

(Continued from Page One)

ching any inquiries."

Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe is likely to be questioned over the affair in the House of Commons this week, with MPs from both sides calling for a full government investigation.

Numerous newspaper reports in recent days have claimed that Vanunu was bundled into a crate by Mossad men and flown back to Israel as diplomatic baggage. These stories suggest that earlier reports of Vanunu being picked up while on a European yachting trip with a girlfriend were "disinformation" spread by the Israeli secret services.

Scotland Yard also remains sceptical about a Vanunu abduction. Police have investigated his disappearance – he has not been heard of since September 30 and was reported missing on October 7 – but have found no evidence of abduction. The investigation did not turn up any record of Vanunu leaving the country. There is no trace of his Israeli passport number in any air or sea port records.

Judy Tsimet, described by Israel TV last night as "Vanunu's girlfriend," said she was surprised when she learned that Vanunu had given *The Sunday Times* details about the Dimona reactor.

In a phone conversation from Boston, Tsimet, who met Vanunu when she was a nurse in Beersheba, said he had left-wing opinions.

Her description of Vanunu's political leanings was corroborated by an earlier interview with a Ben-Gurion University employee that was broadcast yesterday on Educational TV's evening news. The interview was with David Yusuv, who had been editor of the student paper at the university at the time he knew Vanunu. Yusuv said Vanunu had led a leftist students' group affiliated with the Communist Party, had more Arab than Jewish friends and sympathized with the Palestinian cause.

HOSTAGES

(Continued from Page One)

The statement said the American government had embarked on "new approaches that could lead, if continued, to a solution of the hostages issue."

It threatened to take "a totally different attitude in case the American government fails to complete these approaches to arrive at the hoped-for results." It did not say what the different attitude meant, however.

Jihad's statement came almost six hours after Jacobsen, 55, arrived on foot at the U.S. Embassy in West Beirut.

Embassy guards told journalists he appeared to be in good health. While he waited for diplomats to arrive he calmly ate an apple and drank two cups of tea.

He was driven across the city's Green Line divide and taken to the closely guarded American Embassy compound in Beirut's Christian eastern sector.

He was freed after Waite paid a secret visit to Beirut last Friday in his latest bid to mediate with the captors.

Waite was spotted arriving in Cyprus that night, and he was reported leaving for Beirut on board one of two U.S. military helicopters.

"We have information that two more U.S. hostages will be released by the middle of next week, but we don't have names," a Lebanese official said.

Islamic Jihad says it holds two other Americans – journalist Terry Anderson and university dean Thomas Sutherland.

Twenty-one foreigners are still missing. They comprise the seven Americans, nine French nationals, two Britons, an Irishman, an Italian and a South Korean.

POSTSCRIPTS

P.S. A MOOSE recently entered through the window of a social insurance office in Sweden, chased employees into the archives room, then left through the same window, Swedish newspapers reported.

The incident, involving a moose bull which collided with cars both before and after the office visit, took place in the town of Orebro.

"Suddenly, I heard a crash and saw the moose advancing toward me in a cloud of glass splinters," staffer Anna-Catrin Eriksson told the national daily *Dagens Nyheter*.

"I had him breathing down my neck all the way to the office archives until I banged the door shut," she said.

The moose, apparently mistaking his reflection in the pavement office window for a mate, was later shot to death after a prolonged chase.

Moose in forest-covered Sweden sometimes collide with cars, usually leaving the cars in wrecks. But they enjoy no public social insurance benefits and have no reason to visit such offices.

Wrong time to seek meeting with the PLO

Susan Hattis Rolef

SINCE the amendment to the Prevention of Terror law was passed in the last week of the Knesset's summer session, left-wingers have been conniving to challenge it. Several weeks ago a plan was floated to get Israelis and PLO representatives together in the Vatican. Now Bucharest is mentioned, and the meeting is supposed to take place this week. It is all wrong.

I say this despite my objection to the law in principle – it robs Israeli citizens of a fundamental freedom, the right to meet people and talk to them – and despite my belief that meetings at various levels should take place with PLO representatives.

Though the PLO is an enemy and its methods objectionable, it is made up of human beings, and some of them are open to reason; debates on aims and means to take place within it. Furthermore, the most marked change in the PLO leaders over the years has been a willingness, even an eagerness, on the part of some to meet us, to tell us what is on their minds. Certainly we have things to tell them, most of them harsh and unpleasant.

In the final reckoning we want peace, they want a state. Neither side can have what it wants without the other's cooperation. This is elementary, and they seem to be on the way to realizing it. However, I still object to the way my colleagues have chosen to deal with the new law.

There are times when refusing to obey a law is justified for reasons of conscience. Here this is not the case. Civil disobedience is a fairly common means of struggle, but in a state where many groups are dissatisfied with this or that law as a matter of principle, (such as the extreme Orthodox with some secular legislation, or Gush Emunim with limitations on its freedom to settle in all parts of Eretz Yisrael), were each group to take the law into its hands, the rule of law would break down. And how can a group of people who insist on other groups' abiding by the law to disregard it, no matter what the excuse?

The law is indivisible. It applies to peace organizations as much as to the extreme Orthodox and Gush Emunim.

Israel is a democracy. If you don't like a law, you can fight against it by democratic means. The law prohibiting meetings with PLO representatives was passed as a result of a shameful deal between the Alignment and the Likud, but there is no undertaking by the Alignment to oppose efforts to abrogate or amend it. Just as the Orthodox camp in Israel is working doggedly to amend the Law of Return, and does not give up in the face of repeated defeats, so the Israeli left can start a campaign to change the new law. Patience, however, does not seem to be a marked quality of the left. The revolutionary instinct persists, and civil disobedience is a revolutionary means.

The Knesset now has in the works the Basic Law: Human Rights, and once it becomes law, it may be that certain sections of the "meetings with the PLO" law will be seen to be unconstitutional.

The timing of this Bucharest initiative is particularly unfortunate. Less than a month ago the PLO carried out an outrageous terrorist attack against soldiers and their families at a ceremony at the Western Wall. It was a miracle that not more were killed, and the PLO proudly declared itself responsible for the attack. Certainly it should not receive a prize for it. Let us remember that a public meeting with a group of Israelis is something that some PLO leaders want, to garner international support and sympathy. They must pay a price. In fact, one of the main messages we should send to the PLO is that a precondition exists for any change in Israel's official position and in the attitudes of individual Israelis: the terror must stop.

The problem of the mutual recognition of Jewish and Palestinian rights is secondary, and can be dealt with only after groups controlled by the PLO put a stop to terror. (One does not expect the PLO to stop Abu Nidal, most of whose terrorism is directed against its leaders.) True, during the brief periods in which the PLO refrained from terrorist activities, Israel did not become more flexible, or lessen its demand for an unconditional renunciation of terror as a means, which the PLO says it cannot give for internal reasons, but that is just another good reason for keeping the channels of communication open between the Israeli and PLO leaerships. We keep missing each other's signals. However, the timing of the Bucharest meeting is unfortunate.

And the behaviour of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu is totally unacceptable. He has been stage managing the performance and has promised to cover the expenses of any Israelis who come to Bucharest. What would Ceasusescu say if Israel decided to finance some public act of disobedience by Romanian citizens acting in open breach of a Romanian law on an issue that has nothing to do with either Israel or the Jews? Ceausescu's record in trying to further peace in the Middle East has been pretty good so far, but this time he is completely off mark.

There are right ways and wrong ways of doing things, however justified they are. Going to Bucharest to meet PLO representatives is not the right thing to do.

The writer edits the Labour movement English-language monthly Spectrum.

Pluralism and platitudes

David Chintz

AS AN OLEH from America, a resident of the Jerusalem's Baka district, and a member of the neighbourhood council, *minhelet*, I suppose I should be gratified at the events of last week. An ugly incident of interference in the religious observance of a group of Reform Jews was contained. An understanding that such interference will not be brooked in the future was arrived at by the two rabbis involved. The *minhelet* played an important role in bringing them to this agreement and in encouraging Mayor Kollek to help find a suitable permanent location for the Kol Haneshama congregation. Contributions for the building have begun to arrive. Who could ask for anything more?

Certainly not Rabbi Levi Weiman-Kelman and his congregants. Rabbi Eliahu Abergil and a few of his followers have handed them on a silver platter what might not have been achieved for years, if ever. This is not to denigrate Rabbi Kelman's hard work during the last few years in trying to establish and maintain the existence of his congregation in the face of various forms of resistance.

Last year, Kol Haneshama found itself on the street after political/religious pressure apparently "encouraged" the local branch of the Labour Party to boot the young congregation out of the party's building on Mordechai Hayehudi street. With the support of the *minhelet*, the congregation found a temporary home in the local Community Centre. Let's face it, movements for religious change have fared worse.

FOR RABBI Abergil and his followers, on the other hand, the caper has resulted in a total loss of face, which insidiously becomes tied in with the local social tensions lying beneath the surface. The issue is not solely religious. The perception of veteran Bakaites that their neighbourhood is being "taken over" by wealthy Americans with strange ideas about everything from religion to the way to run a kindergarten, will have to be dealt with. How widespread the feelings are and how deeply they run is not clear. I believe they can be managed, because people have shown a willingness to talk to each other. But one cannot afford to be sanguine on this count.

As Rabbi Kelman stated at the meeting, the very existence of Kol Haneshama is a provocation to Rabbi Abergil. The simple mouthing of platitudes about pluralism, tolerance and non-provocation is not enough when people are fervently insisting on their religious rights in the context of ethnic, class and cultural differences.

Next year, if the men and women of Kol Haneshama seek to dance with the Tora together in the streets of Baka, the definition of what is and what what is not provocative will have to become clearer, as will Rabbi Abergil's ability to make good on the promises of restraint he made in the name of his followers. More troubling may be the question of funds for the new synagogue.

THE INCIDENT has, of course, created ripples, perhaps waves, beyond the confines of Baka. The issue of religious freedom in Israel is receiving international attention. Rabbi Kelman has decided that, while peace has been achieved in Baka, the comment of the Sephardi chief rabbi that there is no freedom of ritual in Israel is a battle-cry. Rabbi Kelman will probably repeat his statement that "we are an authentic form of Judaism, but so are they."

Which, of course, brings us to the troublesome point that somewhere there must be some forms of Judaism which Rabbi Kelman would not consider authentic, and the attendant difficulties of implementing the notion of freedom of religion and equal status for the various branches of Judaism.

Combining state involvement with religious pluralism is a tricky business. However, one can optimistically be satisfied with an approach that says, "We'll muddle through somehow, using common sense and intuition to decide who really counts as authentic enough to merit recognition by the state, with all that entails."

My guess is that not a *few* of us would feel uneasy with such an attitude. First of all, while some secular Israelis have been attracted to Reform and Conservative settings, one senses that most Israelis take the attitude: "the *shul* I don't go to is Orthodox. In other words, I'm not observant, but if I have contact, I want to be with the real thing."

This is the biggest disappointment of all associated with the "pluralism" trend that received such a boost last week: the abnegation by the Reform and, even more pathetically, Conservative movements of any kind of struggle to prove that they, and not the Orthodox, are the most authentic, desirable, indeed, halachic form of Judaism.

Pluralism may lead to more involvement of Israelis in religion, as claimed by Moshe Samet in a recent article in *Ha'aretz*, in which he described the crowds gathered outside the synagogues on Yom Kippur searching for some contact with tradition. But I strongly suspect that as long as the monopoly over the Halacha which the Orthodox have arrogated to themselves is not challenged, alternatives will not be taken seriously.

CHALLENGING the Orthodox establishment means demanding that the rabbis use the power accorded them in the Tora (and used in the Talmud) to make changes called for by changing circumstances. The prime example is the role of women, but there are many others. It means encouraging mass aliya, so that the demand for change will be spread at the grass roots. It means not necessarily abandoning Orthodox synagogues, but rather staying in them and demanding change from within. It may mean threatening the stranglehold of the Orthodox over the Rabbinate by forming political parties and playing the same coalition politics that the Orthodox play. All of these are legitimate steps which have been ignored by the Reform and Conservative movements.

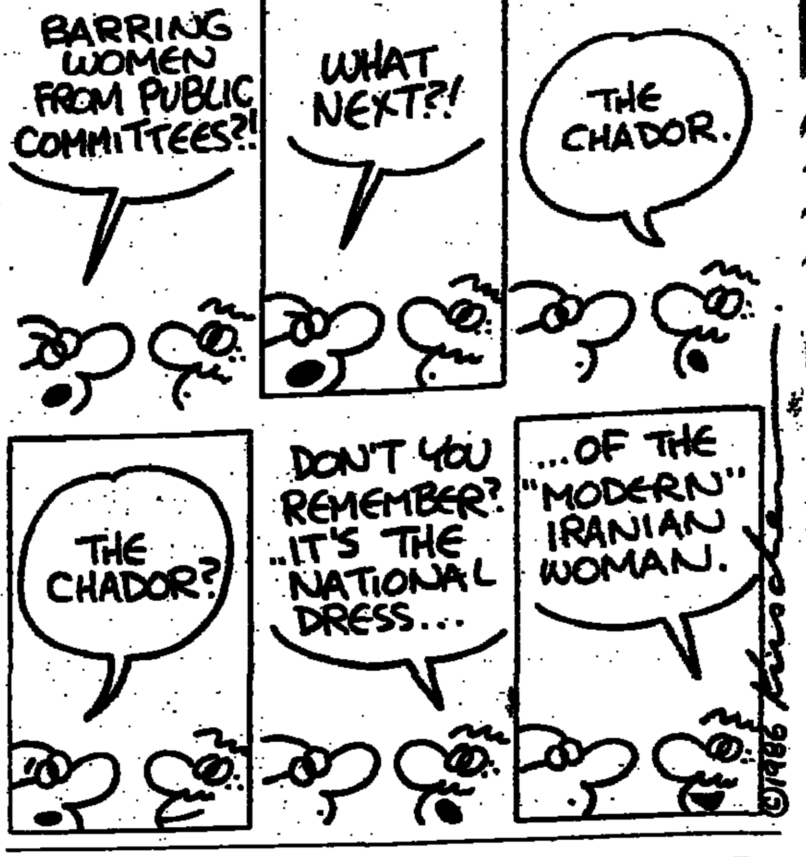
It's wonderful that peace and tolerance reign, and hopefully will continue to reign in Baka. It's nice for all forms of "authentic" Judaism in Israel to benefit from freedom of religion, whatever the logical-philosophical problems involved. But what a shame if unbridled pluralism in the end denies Jewish tradition and the Jewish people the kind of religious leadership they deserve.

Rent-A-Car
FOR TOURISTS:
FROM $6 PER DAY
All cars new. Pick up and delivery free.
TAMIR, Rent-a-Car
8 Kikar Ha'atzmaut, Netanya. Tel. 053-31831 (day) 053-25783 (night)

YOUR CAR IN ISRAEL
eldan אלדן
RENT-A-CAR השכרת רכב
SPECIAL RATE
$121
* Per week
Unlimited mileage
Valid from 1.11 – 20.12.86
BEN GURION AIRPORT 03-9721027-8
TEL-AVIV 03-203366, 280671
JERUSALEM 02-699093, 636183
NETANYA 053-34089
ASHKELON 051-22724, 22284
HAIFA 04-380639, 380641 • EILAT 059-74027
TIBERIAS 067-92244, ext. 267
BEER SHEBA 057-434922

EGYPT
Daily bus
$25 - $20* - One way
$40 - $30* - Tel Aviv – Cairo - Tel Aviv
$73 – $63* - Tel Aviv – Cairo - Tel Aviv + 3 nights on B.B. basis
$79 – $69* - 4 days/3 nights on B.B basis - panoramic tour
$125 - 4 days / 3 nights on half board 2 days of touring in Cairo, Giza Pyramids
$320 - 8 days/7 nights on half board basis. Touring in Cairo, Luxor and Aswan. Deluxe hotels in upper Egypt.
All the tours are available with deluxe hotels
We'll arrange your visa (for Tourists) the same day (in Tel Aviv only) (subject to Consulate office hours)
SPECIAL OFFER FOR STUDENTS CAIRO & BACK + 3 NIGHTS HOTEL LOTUS** (TOWN CENTER) $54
Dollar rates for tourists.
* Weekend reduction or Youth Fare
Tel Aviv: 142 Hayarkon St. (03) 221372 [illegible]
Jerusalem: 3, Ben-Sira St. (02) 246[illegible]
Tiberias: (067) 20330, 20550
Galilee Tours

Dry Bones


BARRING WOMEN FROM PUBLIC COMMITTEES?!
WHAT NEXT?!
THE CHADOR.
THE CHADOR?
DON'T YOU REMEMBER? ..IT'S THE NATIONAL DRESS...
...OF THE "MODERN" IRANIAN WOMAN.
©1986

READERS' LETTERS

FREEDOM OF WORSHIP

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – The Simhat Tora incident at the Reform synagogue has evoked a considerable amount of news coverage and discussion.

In the context of the formalized, structural and legal relationships which define the State of Israel, and of the comments made by one present and one former chief rabbi of Israel (who, after all, are or were officials of the government), this is not merely another inter-family quarrel or another incident to attract our attention now and be forgotten tomorrow. Rather, it is an integral part of a fundamental question.

In fact the question is *the* fundamental one, far more basic than all the economic, political and security issues which divide us but which are, after all, creatures of time and circumstance. That question is: "What is Israel and what does it represent? In more specific senses, the question is "Are we a democracy and do we represent the entire Jewish people?"

One of the attributes of a true democracy is full freedom of worship. If we cannot – at least on the legal and governmental policy level – both grant and enforce freedom of worship to all religions and all branches or denominations of each religion, including Judaism, we *have no right to call ourselves a* democracy.

Similarly, if we are to have the right to call ourselves a Jewish State representing the entire Jewish people, we have no right to exclude or limit in any way the full equal treatment of all branches of Judaism. At least, we have no right to continue to do this unless we change our definition of Jewishness so as to formally exclude all who do not fit the beliefs and preferences expressed in the quotation attributed to the former chief rabbi that there would be no problem "if the Reform didn't insist on *calling themselves* Jewish" (emphasis added).

If this is our choice, it follows that we really have no right to fret over the extent of aliya from the West (at least as it applies to the majority of those in the West whom the world calls Jews), or to ask for their political and financial support on the basis of their Jewishness.

These are questions which we must sooner or later answer. Moreover, as long as we postpone answering these questions, we cannot say that we are honest either with ourselves or with the world. The choice is neither easy nor clear-cut. However we answer these questions, we will cause great pain and anguish to a large number of people; but until we answer these questions both in the rhetorical and in the formal, *legal senses, we diminish our self* respect.

JOHN H. FARRAR
Jerusalem.

STRANGE PASTORAL CONCERN

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – Rev. John McKnight is wise to return to Australia. He'd be wiser still, and a better Christian, to quit defaming Israel for whatever nuclear defence this nation has devised. Its mere possibility has deterred the Arab states for 13 years from renewed aggression in their now 38-year-old pan-Arabist, Islamic *jihad*, to exterminate Israel.

His pastoral concern for vanished Mordechai Vanunu is weakened by his busybody politics; he seems to have led Vanunu into the crime of treason that he calls "noble", and now globe-trots to justify it.

His enmity and accusatory publicity against Israel are unjust enough politics. But it is far worse for him to lend his position and pastoral concern as a Christian minister to a cause so evil and anti-Christian.

As a Christian and as a minister, he is doubly responsible to uphold, not undermine, Israel's fight for survival and redemption. Romans 11:25 in the Bible he represents, says no Christian "should be ignorant of the mystery," of Israel's only partial and temporary eclipse as God's people in the earth, until "the fulness of the Gentiles be come in." Every Bible prophecy and sign in the world shows we are near that completion of the church, today.

According to Psalm 102:13ff, Mr. McKnight owes favour, not hostility, to Israel. That he does not fulfil this Christian obligation is exactly the penalty Romans 11:25 warns ignorance of Israel will invoke. That penalty is to be "wise in your own conceits."

Through two millennia of the church age, now ending, such conceits, anti-Semitism and theologies and politics sustaining it, have often disgraced the church and sown murderous confusion in history.

As a Christian, Mr. McKnight needs first to repent of his own hostility to the people he owes the Bible and the Saviour to; then of having encouraged Vanunu to betray his beleagured nation to hostile media criticism. Only then will his concern for this man, whether he is in the hands of Israel or of its enemies, or in hiding, be more righteous and effective for his well-being.

GRANT B. LIVINGSTONE
Jerusalem.

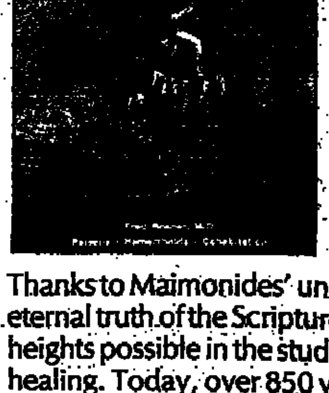
NO EXTRADITION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – Abu Daoud, a terrorist and murderer, was allowed to leave France scot-free a few years ago. Why wasn't he extradited to Israel?

In my opinion, William Nakash should not be extradited to France. He should not be handed over to Arab and PLO collaborators like those in power in France.

New York. *MRS. M. WELCH*



MAIMONIDES
MEDICAL
WRITINGS
By Fred Rosner, M.D.
Thanks to Maimonides' unrelenting drive to fully grasp the eternal truth of the Scriptures, he reached the loftiest heights possible in the study and practice of the art of healing. Today, over 850 years after his birth, Maimonides' medical writings may well be termed as writings of enduring worth and a blessing to all mankind. Hardcover, 185 pages, published by The Maimonides Research Institute.
PRICE: NIS 20
To: BOOKS, The Jerusalem Post, POB 81, Jerusalem 91000
Please send me MAIMONIDES – MEDICAL WRITINGS.
I enclose a cheque for NIS 20.
NAME ....
ADDRESS ....
CITY ....
CODE ....
TEL. ....

هكذا من الأصل